The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6020 第六千零二十號 光緒丁丑年正月三十日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1877. 禮拜三 英三月十四號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 13, TRAVANCORE, British str., 1,172, W. Barratt, Shanghai 10th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
March 13, FU-YEW, Chinese str., 920, A. Croad, Shanghai 9th March, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
March 13, HAILOONG, British steamer, 277, Abbott, Taiwanfoo 9th March, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.
March 13, GLENLYON, British str., 1,373, John Wallace, London 23rd Jan., and Singapore 5th March, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 13TH.
Tullochgorum, British sch., for Haiphong.

Departures.

March 13, OLYMPIA, German steamer, for Saigon.
March 13, FU-YEW, Chinese str., for Canton.
March 13, ASHUELOT, American gun-vessel, for Canton.
March 13, DUNA, British steamer, for Yokohama.
March 13, MALACCA, British steamer, for Yokohama.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Travancore*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Lines, child, and amah, Messrs. Li and servant, F. A. Morgan, A. MacClymont and servant, W. H. Forbes and servant, A. Lind, Lieut. Creagh, R.N., and 11 Chinese, deck.
Per *Fu yew*, str., from Shanghai:—
75 Chinese.
Per *Hailoong*, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.:—
1 European, deck, and 95 Chinese.
Per *Glenlyon*, str., from London, &c.:—
55 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Malacca*, str., for Yokohama:—
Commander Hood and Lieut. Hawes, R.N.

TO DEPART.

Per *Tullochgorum*, for Haiphong:—
10 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Travancore* reports left Shanghai on 10th March, and had fresh monsoon and fine weather.

The Chinese steamship *Fu-yew* reports left Shanghai on 9th March, and had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Glenlyon* reports left London on 23rd January, and Singapore on 6th March, and had strong N.E. and E.N.E. winds and a very high cross sea to port.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports left Taiwanfoo on 9th March, Amoy on the 11th, and Swatow on the 12th. From Taiwanfoo to Amoy experienced strong N.E. monsoon and high sea. From Amoy to Swatow strong breeze and fine weather, and from thence to port the first part light variable winds and cloudy weather, the latter part fresh breeze and very fine weather. On 12th March at 11 p.m., passed the steamship *Taiwan*, bound North. In Amoy, strs. *Pearl*, *Benarty*, *Esmeralda*, and H.M.S. *Lily*. In Swatow, the str. *Norna*.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
28, Mary Blair, British bark, from Sydney.
28, Julie Ritz, Brit. bark, from Newcastle.
28, K. Flickinger, Am. bk., from B'd's Inlet.
March—
1, Haydn Brown, Amr. bark, from Sydney.
1, Capella, Swedish bark, from Sydney.
1, Tung-ting, Chinese steamer, from Sydney.
2, Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.
3, Ta-yew-fung, Amer. str., from Hankow.
3, Joyce Phillips, Brit. bark, from Sydney.
4, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
5, Kashgar, British steamer, from Hankow.
6, Nanking, American str., from Hankow.
6, Eaglet, British bark, from Nagasaki.
6, S. of Louisiana, British str., from London.
6, Haining, British str., from Tientsin.

February— DEPARTURES.
27, Taku, British steamer, from Tientsin.
28, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
28, Chefoo, British steamer, from Tientsin.
28, Foochow, British steamer, from Tientsin.
28, Yehsin, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
March—
1, Sin Nanzing, British steamer, for Chefoo.
1, Agnes Muir, British ship, for Manila.
1, Robina, British bark, for Manila.
1, Haining, British steamer, for Tientsin.
1, Lee Yuen, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
1, Yungching, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
2, Kiang Kwan, Chinese str., for Hankow.
2, Harkaway, British bark, for New York.
2, Patroclus, British steamer, for London.
3, Paokong, British steamer, for Hankow.
3, Dragon, British steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Batrak, Russian steamer, for Nagasaki.
4, Haidamack, Rus. g-b., for San Francisco.
4, Golden State, Amer. ship, for New York.
4, Hanyang, British steamer, for Hankow.
4, Chun-tung, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
5, Hai-shin, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
6, Shanghai, British steamer, for Kiukiang.
6, Kiang-yuen, Chinese str., for Hankow.
6, Pautah, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Irma	Yokohama	Jan. 21
Fleurs Castle (s.)	China Ports	Jan. 22
Golden Spur	Hongkong	Jan. 24
Mutlah	Manila	Jan. 26
Ajax (s.)	China Ports	Feb. 1

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Aurora	Richmond	June 9
Burton Stather	Newcastle	July 25
Palestine	London	Sept. 17
Iris	Hamburg	Oct. 24
Flying Send	Antwerp	Oct. 27
Lima	London	Nov. 12
Rurik	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Hydra	Cardiff	Nov. 16
America	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Highlander	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 27
Western Chief	London	Nov. 28
Madura	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Hannah Law	Cardiff	Nov. 28
New Era	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Benclutha	Cardiff	Dec. 4
Catira	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Cariboo	Cardiff	Dec. 8
A. E. Vidal	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Carricks	London	Dec. 17
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Dec. 19
Chinaman	London	Dec. 20
Maid Marian	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Ulysses (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Canaan	Cardiff	Dec. 29
C. R. Bishop	London	Jan. 4
Woodhall	Hamburg	Jan. 12
Hope	London	Jan. 12
Gryfe	Cardiff	Jan. 16
Batavia	Hamburg	Jan. 18
Viking (s.)	London	Jan. 25
Agamemnon (s.)	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Radnorshire (s.)	London	Jan. 31

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Style and Firm of SOON CHEONG and COMPANY, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, at No. 85, Bonham Strand West, has This Day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and HUNG-EE-JIN is authorized to collect all outstanding Debts of the above-mentioned Firm of SOON CHEONG and COMPANY.

SOON CHEONG & Co.
YAU YEOK HING.

7d 395 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has This Day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

2m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at THIS PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........ 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq.	A. McIvar, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq.	S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of $125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

tf 280 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper............$1.50
Neatly Bound.......................$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 89 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

239 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES formerly occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. as their Offices.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 287 Hongkong, 17th February, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

No. 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EDE, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

THE Beautiful Summer RESIDENCE, BALL'S COURT, No. 2, with Croquet Lawn, Large Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling.

Apply to A. E. VAUCHER.

367 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL........................£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND...................£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 15th March, 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., at Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.'s Godowns (Praya),—

5 Kilderkins BASS'S PALE ALE.
20 Casks, each 8 doz. Pints, ALLSOPP'S ALE.
20 Casks, each 4 dozen Quarts, ALLSOPP'S ALE.
20 Casks, each 4 dozen Quarts, GUINNESS'S STOUT.
18 Casks, each 8 dozen Pints, GUINNESS'S STOUT.
21 Casks, each 4 dozen Quarts, BASS'S ALE.
16 Casks, each 8 dozen Pints, BASS'S ALE.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

400 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 15th March, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases GIN, BEER, CLARET, VERMOUTH, and BITTERS.
HAMS, BACON, LOAF SUGAR.
Kerosine Hanging LAMPS.
CLOCKS, PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, PERFUMES, Cigarette PAPERS, Tobacco POUCHES, Toilet SOAP, &c.
Cotton THREAD, BELTS, FLANNELS, RUGS, Silk Morning GOWNS, &c.
An Invoice of WALL PAPER.

Also,

One Central-Fire Breech-Loading FOWLING-PIECE, by E. & W. BOND, London.
One REILLY'S CARBINE and CARTRIDGES.
And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

401 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

HANDSOME EUROPEAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th March, 1877, at Noon, at ST. JOHN'S PLACE, the Residence of A. McIVER, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—English-made Walnut Cretonne-Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, CHIFFONIER, Marble-top SIDE TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, WHATNOT, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERYWARE, IRON BEDSTEADS, Mahogany WARDROBE with MIRROR FRONT, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, &c., &c.

Also,

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, London.

A Collection of Choice PLANTS in Pots, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued as usual, and the Furniture will be on view on SATURDAY, the 17th March.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

390 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., on the Spot (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, $131.40.

And

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial BRICK GODOWN built thereon.

Also,

That PIECE of UNBUILT LEVELLED GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, $188.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

404 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.
Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

DR. B. M. POYET.

Treatment of Diseases in General, and in particular of Affections of the SIGHT, EAR, THROAT, UTERUS, and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.

Consultations in French, English, and Spanish, from 2 to 4 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co.

1m 316 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1009 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON AND Co.

NEW BOOKS:
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC:
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for PIANO, FLUTE, HARMONIUM, CORNET, VIOLIN, and BANJO.

STATIONERY, in GREAT VARIETY.
A Large Assortment of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COLOURED and UNCOLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
COPIES of ART PICTURES, by GOUPIL & Co.
TABLE GLASSWARE, in many Designs.
FINE ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, &c., &c.
SOLID LEATHER and other TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
PERAMBULATORS, Double and Single.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEET PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, all Sizes.
AMERICAN COOKING and PARLOUR STOVES.
VASE LAMPS, Very Handsome.
SHIP'S MASTHEAD and SIDE-LIGHT LAMPS.
A Well Assorted Stock of
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES:
CALIFORNIA STORES.
GERMAN VEGETABLES, SAUSAGES, MEATS, and SOUPS.
NUJEEB KHAN & Co's
INDIAN CONDIMENTS:
Assorted CHUTNIES, PICKLED LIMES,
PICKLED MONGOES,
PICKLED CAULIFLOWERS,
TAMARIND FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 20th January, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

FOR SALE,

(Just landed, ex Steamship "HESPERIA"),

H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DOREE, in Quarts and Pints.

Also, the Well-known

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, in Cases of 12 Quart Bottles.

And

A Small Lot of MEDOC CLARET, in Quart Bottles.

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

tf 364 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, 61 feet Length, 16½ feet Breadth, 6 feet Depth of Hold, about 50 Tons Carrying Capacity, with TWO SAILS, TWO CHAINS, ONE ANCHOR, &c., &c.

And

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, of about 60 Tons Carrying Capacity, with ONE ANCHOR and ONE CHAIN.

Apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG.

369 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874, HEIDSIECK & Co., Monopole.

DEETJEN & Co.

1m 297 Hongkong, 20th February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE. "WEISSLACK."

$19..........per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES."

$18..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$8..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.

$7..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.

$5..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6..........per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY,

By R. M. TALBOT,

Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

SOLD BY

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1877-8.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned, until Noon TO-MORROW, the 15th March, 1877, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the use of H.M. Navy for the year 1877-8, viz.:—

FRESH BEEF	RAISINS
FRESH VEGETABLES	WATER
RICE	SOFT BREAD
SUGAR	BISCUIT
TEA	

Printed Forms of Tender and further Particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

J. BREMNER,
Storekeeper.

H.M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong,
28th February, 1877. [344

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to Noon of MONDAY, the 19th of March, 1877, from Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the performance of the various branches of ARTIFICERS' WORK for the War Department at Hongkong, including the HOSPITAL SHIP "MEEANEE," KOWLOON, KELLETT'S ISLAND, STANLEY, and the WAR DEPARTMENT RESERVES.

The Contract will be in force for a period of THREE YEARS, viz., from 1st April, 1877, to 31st March, 1880.

The Tenders are to embrace all the several trades, and one uniform rate of percentage above or below the Schedule Prices must be specified.

The Printed Schedules, with Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract, and any further information, can be obtained at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE, Queen's Road, between the hours of 10 and 3 daily.

A sum of Five Dollars will be charged for each copy of the Schedule, which will be refunded to candidates on returning the Schedules to the Royal Engineer Office, clean and uninjured, within one month from the date of issue.

The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders to be under cover, marked in lower left hand corner, "TENDER FOR R. E. TRIENNIAL CONTRACT."

C. R. SHERVINTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant-Commissary-General.

Commissariat Office,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1877. [6d 389

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

WANTED, by a young married woman, with no children, an ENGAGEMENT to proceed from Singapore or Penang to Europe as SERVANT to a LADY, or in CHARGE of CHILDREN. The Advertiser has been to Europe before in charge of Children. Good References can be given. Apply to L. C., *Straits Times* Office, Singapore. [1m 274

NOTICE.

GEORGE SMITH & COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.

Price Lists on application.

GEORGE SMITH & Co.

Agents at

AMOY..........ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
FOOCHOW......Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
CANTON........Messrs. GEPP & Co.
YOKOHAMA....ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.

3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

COLLINGS'S PATENT TYPHOON AND BURGLAR PROTECTOR.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to apply the above to Windows and Venetians.

Apply to C. E. COLLINGS, No. 20, Praya Central.
Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, Architects.
R. G. ALFORD, Esq., Surveyor.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Macao, visits Hongkong FOUR DAYS A WEEK, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING. Letters can be addressed, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *PEI-HO*.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the time of landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 5 o'clock P.M. THIS DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

377 Hongkong, 8th March, 1877.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Penguin* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7d 375 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

GERMAN STEAMER *HESPERIA*, JOHANNSEN, Master, FROM HAMBURG AND LONDON, *viâ* SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until Noon THIS DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

361 Hongkong, 5th March, 1877.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "GLENLYON," Captain Wallace, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

402 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON" will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

398 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "NESTOR" will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

399 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Certificate of the Shares Numbered 290/299, 500/502, 3418/3427, and 5918/5919 (inclusive) in this Company, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ROBERT BERNHARD, having been LOST by him, Notice is hereby given that a New Certificate for such Shares has This Day been issued to the said ROBERT BERNHARD as such registered Proprietor of the Shares therein mentioned, and that the Original Certificate will hereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 9th day of March, A.D., 1877.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

1m 383]

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, HONGKONG,

Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acantho and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

The course of Studies comprises English, Mathematics, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. The distinctive feature of this School is the care given to Commercial Education.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Director,

BROTHER HIDULPH,
9, Caine Road, Hongkong.

The Terms are:—

FIRST CLASS BOARDERS, per month...... $20.
SECOND CLASS BOARDERS, per month...... $15.

Prospectus on Application.

3m 317 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenlyon* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at the Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7d 403 Hongkong, 14th March, 1877.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *NESTOR*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 16th inst. for shipment per Str. *AGAMEMNON*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

397 Hongkong, 13th March, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP *GEELONG*.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamers *Poonah* and *Pekin*, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 19th instant will be subject to Rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

396 Hongkong, 13th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *NESTOR* are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 9th instant.

Goods undelivered after the 16th March, 1877, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

380 Hongkong, 9th March, 1877.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Duna*, Captain Steele, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of Mr. A. MACG. HEATON, whence and from the Boats or Wharf delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

381 Hongkong, 9th March, 1877.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Arratoon Apcar*, Captain A. B. Mactavish, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

7d 376 Hongkong, 8th March, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Ex Ava, 11th January, 1877.

THC No. 1/2 .... 2 cases Stores.
GD No 1..................... 1 case Paper.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877,
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI;
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);
and
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette.*
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr J. H. Bloom, *Independant.*
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 14TH, 1877.

THE announcement made in yesterday's issue concerning the reduction in the postage rates to take effect on the 1st proximo will no doubt be received with very general satisfaction. The reduction is as great as could have been expected by the most sanguine. The rate *via* Marseilles and Southampton for letters home will be twelve cents instead of twenty-four, and for newspapers two cents instead of four—just one-half in each case. This will make an appreciable difference to those who have much correspondence. By the Brindisi route a rather higher rate will appropriately be charged, that for letters being sixteen cents, while the newspaper rate will remain unchanged. As the majority of the newspapers sent home go *via* Brindisi, there will be comparatively little gained by the reduction on them. But it would be ungracious to grumble when so large a concession has been made in the letter rate, which is, of course, the chief point. The Treaty ports of China and Japan will share equally in the advantages derivable from this Colony entering the Postal Union, and it is to be hoped they will be duly grateful to the enterprise which has won for them this privilege. Hongkong will have to bear the whole burden of the expense, unless the Imperial Government sees fit to contribute towards it. But there can be little doubt that the loss of revenue accruing to the Government of this Colony by the reductions in the postal rates will be more than made up by the saving effected by the entire community.

THE rumour that several thousands of Chinese troops belonging to the army under LI HUNG-CHANG had revolted and were threatening the city of Tientsin turns out to be partially true. It appears that four regiments of troops, numbering two thousand, stationed at a village called Hsiao-chan, some twenty-five miles from Tientsin, mutinied on the 15th ultimo, burned their barracks, destroyed the village, and decamped. They were pursued by their General, a man named CHOU, with a body of trusty soldiers, and several hundreds of them were killed, the remainder being dispersed in various directions, and the force apparently broken up in an effectual manner. It would seem that the mutineers were natives of southern provinces, and were a most untrustworthy lot of men. The Tientsin correspondent of the *Courier* describes them as "the *débris* of the Taiping rebellion, having no homes, and being kept in the employ of the Government because otherwise they would inevitably turn highway robbers." This may be true enough, but all accounts agree in stating that the men had grievances. Beyond their military duties they were compelled to work at canal and road making as well as occasionally cultivating the ground. This hard work has not suited them by any means, for Chinese soldiers are, as a rule, notoriously indolent, but it would not by itself, perhaps, have caused them to rise. But in addition to this grievance they are also said to have been defrauded out of a portion of their by no means extravagant pay by their officers, and this proved the last straw which exhausted their endurance. This is not the first time Chinese troops have been driven to mutiny by the officers "squeezing" their pay. It is a common thing for the Chinese commanders to allow the soldiers' pay to fall into arrear, and the army under TSO TSUNG-TANG was not long since on the verge of mutiny owing to this cause. The troops are, in general, a rough lot of mere hirelings, who have no patriotic feeling, and will not fight unless their remuneration is promptly forthcoming. The soldiers in Chihli were certainly less to blame than those above them. They had some excuse for the conduct; their superiors had none. The vicious system of "squeezing" prevails in every department of the administration, and so long as it is permitted by the Government, so long will there be inefficiency and dissatisfaction. It is not to be expected that men will rest quiet under a sense of such unprovoked wrongs. The mutineers had doubly earned their money, and were naturally exasperated at finding it diminished by extortion. An inquiry into the circumstances ought to be instituted, and as the Viceroy of Chihli possesses a fair share of common sense, there will probably be one. That sagacious statesman, who relies so much on the army under his command, will not fail to recognise the importance of keeping the troops well affected. A great deal of alarm was felt at Tientsin for some time, lest the revolted troops should make a descent upon that port, as it was not at all well prepared to resist a determined attack, and report, as usual, had exaggerated the number of the mutineers. All the precautions possible with the limited resources, in men and arms, at command, were made, and fortunately these all proved unnecessary. But the result might have been different, and it is no thanks to the Authorities that the port was not looted and burned. The episode forms one more instance of the corruption of Chinese officials, and the badness of the system of administration which renders such acts possible.

An entertainment was given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening. The programme comprised vocal and instrumental music, readings, etc., and the various items were all well given. There was a good attendance, and a pleasant evening was spent.

The *Ceylon Observer* has the following editorial note in regard to Saigon rice:—"A merchant writes:—'You were wrong the other day in your inference from the rice report about drawing supplies from Saigon.' This was a solitary cargo imported on 'spec' by a visitor to the Straits lately, and very bad rice it is; quite unsuited for Ceylon estates. It cost 12s. per bag landed here, and sold, I hear, at 15s. 6d. or 16s. to Chitties, to mix. It is one-third paddy and all raw rice. Saigon rice won't do here."

It is satisfactory to know (says the *Shanghai Courier*) that the threatened invasion of China by Spain cannot be near at hand, otherwise the Spanish representatives at Peking would surely have found more profitable employment for their time than fighting duels. We understand that a hostile encounter has lately taken place in which twelve shots were fired on either side, the last one taking effect in the wrist of the Spanish Secretary of Legation. The Tsung-li Yamên officials are said to have been delighted at a project which promised to cut the knot of their difficulties, and the only consolation they have now is that their foreign colleagues are but indifferent shots.

Mr. Justice Snowden sat in Summary Jurisdiction yesterday, and in the afternoon was engaged in hearing the case of Tsung Chow *v.* Chun Atai and others, which was a suit for the recovery of $705.28, for provisions supplied to coolies engaged by the defendants. Mr. Sharp appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Wotton for Wong Akow, one of the defendant. The other three defendants admitted their liability, but claimed Wong Akow as a partner. Wong Akow is head carpenter at the Cosmopolitan Dock, and some work requiring extra hands having to be done, he introduced the other three defendants, and a contract was entered into between Messrs. Spratt & Co. and the See Loong firm, in which they were partners. One of them was called for the plaintiff and said that in consequence of Wong Akow having secured the work he was to have one fourth of the profits. The plaintiff and his accountant said the goods were ordered by Wong Akow, who said he would see they were paid for, and they were charged to the See Loong. Wong Akow paid some money on account. Mr. Wotton endeavoured to show that there was no partnership whatever between his client and the other defendants, that he had no interest in the contract with Messrs. Spratt & Co., and that he had in no way guaranteed payment to the plaintiff for the goods supplied. Mr. Spratt gave evidence to the effect that Wong Akow was not interested in the matter so far as he knew. After a long hearing his Lordship reserved judgment.

The *N. C. Daily News* is responsible for the following paragraph:—"The last Foochow papers spoke of the probable retirement of Captain Luxmoore, R.N., from the command of the Chinese corvette *Yang-woo.* We understand that he has since been summarily dismissed by the Arsenal authorities on account of want of funds. It has been understood for some time that the Arsenal was hard up, and here is a rather startling proof. The Shanghai Arsenal is said also to be very much straitened from the same cause. Personally, Captain Luxmoore is probably not displeased at the termination of his service; as report says the Chinese Admiral on board the *Yang-woo,* with the other Chinese officers, was in the habit of countermanding every order given."

The Postmaster-General requests us to state that British North America should have been added to the list of non-Union countries supplied to us yesterday evening. The following tariff of postal charges to Union countries differs slightly from our information of last night, the rates to the Continent, &c., *viâ* Brindisi being lower than those then given:—To and through the United Kingdom *viâ* Brindisi.—Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.; newspapers, 4 cents each; books and patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.; registration, 8 cents. United Kingdom by any other route, or any Union country by any route.—Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.; newspapers, 2 cents each; book and patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.; registration, 8 cents. The rates to some non-Union countries will be considerably reduced, but not to the extent that would follow their admission to the Union.

The following additional items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 2nd ultimo:—

Commander W. M. Lang is about to leave the Royal Naval College to take temporary command of a Chinese gunboat, one of the two recently purchased in this country. He will take the vessel to China, and hand her over to the naval authorities at Foochow. Leave of absence to proceed on this foreign service is limited to six months.

The annual dinner of the directors, commanders, and other officers of the P. and O. Company, held in terms of the will of the late Mr. Anderson, the founder of the Company's Good Service Fund, took place on the 1st February at their offices in Leadenhall Street. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Michie (agent-general of Victoria), Mr. Campbell (Oriental Bank), and Mr. Purdy (Bank of South Australia) were amongst the guests present. Mr. Fane de Salis occupied the chair.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 27th January was 3,536,791 lbs., showing a decrease of rather more than 3½ per cent. on the preceding week. Of this total 2,409,437 lbs. was for home consumption, 799,930 lbs. was removed coastwise, 203,070 lbs. was exported, 120,759 lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 3,595 lbs. was for ships' stores. The duty received during the same period was £60,236, which, compared with £59,314 of the previous week, exhibits an increase of something like 1½ per cent.

The price of Bar Silver remained without material alteration until the result of the allotment of the Council Bills was known, when it would have been difficult to find a buyer, had sales been pressed, without submitting to a serious reduction in price; this morning, however, the rate has become firmer, in consequence of the Council having decreased the amount of their drawings next week, and Silver has been sold at 57⅛d. per oz. standard, being about ⅛d. below previous quotations.—Mexican Dollars to a large amount have been placed at 57⅛d. per oz., showing a decline of ⅛d. per oz.

The latest mail advices received home were:—Yokohama Dec. 19th, Foochow 20th, Manila 21st, Shanghai 22nd, Hongkong 28th, Batavia 31st, Singapore January 4th, Galle 10th. The P. and O. mail from Yokohama 12th, Shanghai 15th, Hongkong 21st, Singapore 27th Dec., was received, *viâ* Brindisi, on the 29th January, its due date; and the French mail *viâ* Marseilles, with a week's later dates—as given above—came in on the 2nd February, being three days early. No latter Japan advices, *viâ* San Francisco, have reached London. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, bringing dates Yokohama 27th, Shanghai 29th Dec., Hongkong 4th, Singapore 11th Jan., which was due, *viâ* Brindisi, on the 12th Feb., left Galle on the 19th January, one day early.

Hongkong readers who may recollect the Kwok-a-Sing *Habeas Corpus* case in that Colony, in which a suit was brought against the Attorney-General, the Hon. (now Sir) Julian Pauncefote, for wrongful imprisonment of the said Kwok-a-Sing, who was placed in gaol to be handed over to the French authorities for piracy on the high seas, will be interested in the report of the proceedings before the Supreme Court of Appeal at Westminster, in which Mr. Cobbett claimed that Sir Roger Tichborne should be brought out of gaol. The Chief Justice stated that there never was a more delusive view than that the legality of the conviction could be gone into on *Habeas Corpus*—precisely what was done (though the judgment was reversed on appeal) in the Kwok-a-Sing case. Apparently following that precedent, Mr. Cobbett expressed his belief that he had a clear right to recover £500 against Lord Beaconsfield. It is only reasonable, if an Attorney-General can be "gone for" in this manner in Hongkong, that a Prime Minister should be aimed at at home. Fortunately, however, the legal merits of the applications were regarded in a somewhat different light at Westminster to that in which they were looked upon in Hongkong.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

13th March.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

THE POLICE ON THE ALERT.

Hung Amat and Lam Akwai, two chair coolies without numbers or licence, were charged on remand with stealing $15 from the person of a European whom they carried. Police Sergeant Nicholas Perry said he was stationed at No. 7 Police Station, and from information received he arrested the first prisoner on Saturday night in Queen's-road. He took him to the station, and on searching him found $6.11. He had a false queue on. Witness told prisoner that he was charged with robbing a European gentleman on the night of the 7th instant. The prisoner denied the charge, and witness said to him, "Why you have $6 on you." He replied that his brother gave him $4 and he had two of his own. He said he was an earth coolie and lived in High-street. A chair was pointed out to him without a number, and witness asked him where his licence was. He replied that he had none. On the 11th March the second prisoner was given into the custody as an accomplice, and on being informed of the charge he said he received $2 from Hung Amat, the first prisoner, who was not then present. He pointed out a house in Castle Road to which he had taken the gentleman. Nothing was found on the second prisoner.

Other witness gave evidence of the prisoners having been seen in possession of some money, about which they appeared to have a dispute as to the division.

The gentleman from whom the money had been stolen said he was a visitor here, and formerly lived at Castle Road. He took a chair in Wellington Street last Wednesday about 11 or 12 o'clock. He had some friends with him. His chair was behind the others. He did not notice if the chair had any number. He had $15 or $16 in notes, certainly not less than $15, in his pocket. The other chairs went quicker than his and he got separated from them. He recollected the coolies setting him down to rest themselves a little. He had a gold watch on at the time. On going into the house and taking off his coat he noticed that his money was gone. He had the money in his trousers pocket. He told the coolies to come next day for payment. He then thought he had dropped the money from his pocket. The coolies did not come next day and this led him to suppose they must have found his money. He did not make any report of the loss, and had not recovered the money.

Lam Atip, a chair coolie, said he carried a chair on Thursday with the second prisoner and he was told by him that he and another man had robbed a gentleman they took to the Mosque and he only got $2.

Lum Aching, master of the coolie house, said the first prisoner sometimes worked as a chair coolie and the second was an earth coolie. On the night of the 7th they were in the house and did not leave it till next morning. There was an old chair which belonged to the first prisoner, but they had not been carrying the chair recently.

Wong Akau, a chair coolie, said that the day before yesterday the witness Tam Atip came to him and asked if he wanted to make some money and he said, "you have only to assist me in saying a few words." He told him to say that the chair coolies carried a foreigner. Witness said he did not want to make money in that way. He knew the prisoners by sight. They were earth coolies.

Sam Akau, recalled, said he went to the second prisoner, who took him to the house where the gentleman lived who was robbed, and they had some conversation with the house boy.

The case was remanded till the 15th instant.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Wong Aluk, a trader, charged, on suspicion, with stealing a pillow box, containing money, was again brought up, and the case was further remanded until the 15th inst.

WOMEN'S QUARRELS.

Roza Fernandez, a married woman, summoned Carlotta Antonia, a widow, residing at No. 15, Upper Market Street, for assaulting and beating her

The complainant said that she and the defendant lived in the same house. She went to the defendant's room on the 10th instant to have some conversation and defendant began to abuse her and a friend of hers. Witness told her that she should not abuse another woman, when defendant replied she could say what she liked and witness could not prevent her. The defendant said she would get the broom and broom her down stairs. Witness went and got her the broom and asked her if that was the one she wanted, and she took the broom from her hand and beat her back and face. The people in the house came and separated them.

The defendant denied speaking evil of her neighbour. The complainant's daughter, two years of age, came up and wanted to sleep in her bed, and the child went down crying. The complainant came up with a broom, and she broomed her down again.

The defendant was discharged.

BREACH OF REGULATIONS BY A PAWNBROKER.

Inspector Grey summoned Ip Akong, master of the Hop Cheong pawnbroker's shop, for committing a breach of Sections VIII. and IX. of 1860 in not entering in the general book a fair and legible statement according to the form in Schedule A of the said ordinance and in not delivering to the borrower a ticket containing a fair and legible statement in the form of Schedule B of said Ordinance with regard to the name and address of the pawner of the goods mentioned in ticket No. 2627.

The defendant was fined $5.

THEFT AND ASSAULT.

Cheung Asam and three others, were charged by Chan Akiu, a married woman, the first and second with stealing her fish and slapping her face, and the third and fourth with coming to assist them by throwing stones.

The first prisoner was sent to two months' hard labour and the second to 21 days' hard labour. The other two were fined 50 cents each.

The fourth prisoner in passing out of Court threatened the complainant. He was recalled and ordered to find security in two sureties $10 each to keep the peace for six weeks.

DRUNKENNESS.

Robert Williams, a seaman, unemployed, was fined 25 cents for drunkenness and ordered to pay 50 cents for chair hire.

STRAGGLERS.

John Buttler, Joseph Holmes, William Blake, James Mooney, Thomas Coleman, and F. W. Brown, seamen on the U.S. flagship *Tennessee,* were apprehended as stragglers and sent on board.

SHANGHAI.

Latest advices from Hankow report that the *Kestrel* got on shore above Shasi, and that Mr. King and his companions had to go on in a China boat, to Ichang.

A Chinkeang correspondent mentions that the Parsees have contributed amongst themselves very liberally, to the relief of the Shantung refugees in that neighbourhood.

It is reported that the following Consular appointments are likely to be made on the opening of the new ports:—Mr. King to Ichang; Mr. Alabaster to Wênchow; Jamieson to act as Consul at Wuhu, Mr. Harvey at Pakhoi, and Mr. Everard at Chefoo.

The *Fungshun* was the first steamer from this port to arrive at Tientsin. She entered the Peiho River on the afternoon of the 1st inst., following in the track of the *Conquest,* from Nagasaki, with a cargo of coals. The *Conquest* was fast in the ice about three miles up, and the *Fungshun,* after sticking for a short, time alongside her, had to break her own way. She passed the German gunboat *Cyclop* bound down, and arrived at Tientsin at five a.m. on the 2nd. The *Haining* arrived the same day, having been unfortunate in grounding on the bar; and the ice had cut a small hole in her side just about the water line. The *Conquest* is also said to be damaged. On her return passage the *Fungshun* passed the *Appin* and *Taku* in the river, on the morning of the 3rd. Three of the C.O.S.N. Co.'s steamers would therefore be among the first four arrivals, the *Fungshun* belonging to the China Merchants' Company.—*Daily News.*

The German Treaty with China will be settled finally very soon. In fact it seems that an agreement has been already formulated, in which the demands of the German Minister have been considerably modified.

We hear that the Taotai has offered to place a Chinese man-of-war at the service of the Japanese Government to aid them in dealing with the insurgents, and to prevent the latter from being provided with supplies from here. This would seem rather an indication of good-will between the two countries.—*Courier.*

NANKING.

3rd March.

Sickness has its advantages, and our Governor General must have been glad after the labours and anxieties of the past year to escape the wearisome New Years ceremonies. His health is said to be improving, at which all true friends of China should rejoice, for while he cannot be rightly charged with favouring foreigners to an undue extent, he has shown a sincere desire to correct some of the evils that are ruining the country.

We cannot credit the rumours that his illness has any connection with the opposition his reforms have awakened; but his position has by no means been a bed of roses. As the foe of corruption he has made many enemies, but the ability with which he has filled a difficult position and the confidence in him personally render it unlikely that any combination will be strong enough to injure him.

One of the first matters to which he turned his attention on coming to Nanking was that of closing the opium-dens. Here his success may be questioned. The unusual vigilance during the past year, because of the secret societies' active operations and the prospect of war, greatly assisted the project. The officials were supposed to know the character of every house and resident in the city. They personally went about their own district in the night, but the result was to make opium-smoking more secret. A man is permitted to smoke at home or in the house of a friend, and while the officers are entering the front door the smokers escape at the rear, leaving the proprietor and perhaps a personal friend or two to entertain the new comers. Still there are no public places for smoking opium in the city, and some have abandoned the habit, which is rarely contracted at home. If the present restrictions could be maintained it would afford some check to the evil; but within a few miles of the city opium is smoked as openly as ever.

It is believed by the natives that the mild weather in the first part of the winter with the severe cold that followed will result in the destruction of the much dreaded locusts. It is not probable that the public curiosity will be ever gratified with a complete account of the Ning-kuoh Fu riot. A large number of persons were arrested and the leaders were brought to Nanking for trial. It is known that the case has occupied a great deal of time and there can be little doubt that strenuous efforts were made to convince the authorities of the truth of the charges against the Roman Catholics. It is reported that eyes, hearts, breasts, and other parts of human bodies were brought here by persons who testified at the trial that they found them on the mission premises. We cannot learn what impression was thereby produced, but on the 31st of January, early in the morning, three of the ringleaders in the riot were taken from prison and beheaded. Others are still in confinement here. The feelings towards the Lord-of-Heaven sect (by which term many people designate all missionaries) are not the most pleasant, though they are rapidly subsiding.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

Mr. Samuel Phillips Day has an exhaustive article in the *Cosmopolitan Critic* on the subject of "Burial Reform," in which cremation is strongly advocated. His sketch of ancient and modern funeral rites in various parts of the world is exceedingly interesting and instructive.

HANKOW.

1st March.

The Hankow A. D. C. give their third, and it is said their last, performance for this season, at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening, the 27th ultimo, when the drama entitled "The Midnight Watch" and the farce entitled "Who is Who? or, all in a Fog," were enacted. The entire programme was well played, and the acting was quite up to that of the average amateur theatricals. The make up of the various characters was very successful; each actor had his part perfectly and exerted himself to the utmost to reflect credit upon his undertaking. The theatrical season in this place this year may be considered a success; and much praise is due to the able manner in which the energetic manager has conducted the performances.

The course was opened a few days since for the spring training, but owing to the inclemency of the weather not much training has been done until within a day or two past. We are now having delightful weather, and it may be concluded that the winter is fairly broken. Although we have had a great deal of cold weather, there has not been sufficient frost to enable the committee to secure their much coveted crop of ice, consequently considerable speculation is indulged in as to the most feasible plan for procuring the summer's supply.

The S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Szechuen* is expected here on Saturday next, and she will probably be the last one of the Company's steamers to arrive at this port. The firm of Messrs. Russell and Co. have partly vacated their premises and the C. M. S. S. Co.'s agent is losing no time in taking occupancy in their new quarters. This change in shipping affairs is anything but pleasing to the Chinese shippers, if one may judge by their casual remarks.

The *Monocacy* which left here on the 19th ultimo is expected to return shortly to convey General Shepard to Ichang, to be present at the opening of that port; as the United States will be represented by a Consular Agent at Ichang under the jurisdiction of the Consulate at Hankow.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

23rd February.

Tientsin and the surrounding country was thrown into a great state of excitement, on the 16th instant, by rumours that a large number of the southern troops, stationed at or near Hsin Ch'eng, had mutinied, killed one of their officers, and were then roaming at large, and might perhaps be marching on Tientsin. The excitement was increased through fear that they might be joined by the southern troops—about 3,000—stationed in camps near Tientsin. As the danger is past, and the excitement has subsided, I will endeavour to state briefly the circumstances of the mutiny, and the subsequent events.

About six miles south of Hsin Ch'eng—a large fortification situated a few miles from the mouth of the Pei Ho—and 25 miles S.E. of this place, is the encampment of Hsiao Chan. About 9,000 southern troops were stationed there in a number of small barracks. There has been much dissatisfaction among them because of the hard work required of them in digging canals, building forts, and cultivating the ground, in addition to military duties, and because of their small pay, on which there was the mark of shrinkage when it reached their hands. For this latter grievance, General Chou, the commandant at Hsin Ch'eng, who is said to have amassed a fortune while holding the post, is mainly held responsible; and consequently for the mutiny also.

It was, therefore, arranged that there should be a general rising on the 15th inst., at midnight, when their officers were asleep; but on account of some of the companies anticipating the time by three or four hours, the movement became known, and the officers in charge of the other barracks, by promptly closing and guarding the gates themselves, were able to restrain their men. In some cases, Gatling guns were planted in front of the gates, which were opened with effect on the mutineers as they approached. Thus only about 2,000 accomplished the purpose of the entire body, and as they were prevented from reaching the magazines, they have but a few rounds for their Snider rifles, which are therefore comparatively useless. What their plans were, no one knows. Those who had succeeded in freeing themselves from camp restraint, committed more or less depredation along their line of march to the S.W. On the night of the 16th, they looted and fired the large village of Tang-Kwan-T'un, about 40 miles from this on the Grand Canal.

We heard, on the 21st, that General Chou, who was in pursuit with a force of cavalry, had overtaken and attacked the deserters about 70 or 80 miles from here, and in different engagements is said to have killed several hundreds of them. So hotly were they pursued, that they had ceased pillaging, and were fleeing south for their lives. The remainder of the southern troops, both about Hsin Ch'êng Tientsin, are mainly detained in camp. Their officers and doubtless many of the men, are considered to be loyal. But in the late danger, there was a force of only about 2,000 to 3,000 northern men who could be relied on in such an emergency. All the principal Tientsin officials were away at the time of the outbreak, having gone to Pau Ting Fu, to pay their respects to the Viceroy on the occasion of his birthday. Word was immediately sent to the provincial capital, which hastened their return; and it was thought that Governor Li might also return, but it is said he will not do so at present. On hearing of the mutiny, he immediately despatched troops from Pau Ting Fu to intercept, if possible, the retreating rebels, but they did not reach the line of flight in time to aid General Chou. The rising seems to have been accomplished very quietly, and without loss of life. One Colonel was reported to have been killed in trying to restrain his men, but it is now said that he only received a simple flesh wound. This, as near as I can gather, is the version of the affair current in official circles.

Another version, gathered from the people, is that General Chou followed the insurgents, not to fight, but to try and induce them to return, and so only took about 200 men with him. That he came up to them near T'sang-Chou, and sent a deputy forward to parley; that the insurgents returned answer to the General's propositions, saying they should not return; but as he had about Tls. 40,000 of their money at his home in Kiang-Nan, they intended to proceed thither and help themselves. It is also said that a fight occurred east of T'sang-Chow, between these deserters and the local troops and peasantry, in which the deserters were badly beaten, and at last accounts were making for their homes as rapidly as possible. About half of these southern troops are said to have been connected with the old Taiping or other rebel movements, and they are a terror to the country they are supposed to protect. A common expression with the people is, "the thieves are soldiers, and the soldiers are thieves." Had these insurgents marched direct upon Tientsin, they would have been self-announced, and the place at their mercy; for it was over 36 hours before it was known here what had transpired 25 miles away. The Settlement would also have been in great danger. And had the entire body of 10,000 or 12,000 succeeded in carrying out their project, who can tell what might have been the fateful end? As it is, no harm has come to any one, but the facts furnish a suggestive commentary on the refusal of the U.S. Admiral Reynolds to leave a gunboat here during the winter, for the reason that Governor Li would take care of us, although we were alike cut off from flight and help in a sudden emergency such as this might easily have become.

27th February.

The *Millet,* the first steamer last season, reached the jetty one year ago this evening. We hear the *Conquest* is now outside Taku. The German gunboat *Cyclop* leaves to-morrow morning, taking the latest news from the North.

A proclamation has been issued, ordering the closing of the soup-kitchens. Two will be closed to-morrow, and two each succeeding day until the twelve are closed, and the poor people dispersed. Each person is to receive a *tou* of grain, and 150 copper *cash*; children "half-price." An official in charge of one of these places estimates the entire number of refugees during the winter at from 20,000 to 25,000. They are huddled together in mat huts put up in the temple courts. The ground inside is covered with straw and mats, and here they stow away at night as thick as they can lie. A hut about 12 by 16 was said to accommodate 33. An approximate estimate placed the number of deaths at over 1,000. This is probably a low estimate, as the death rate exceeded 100 per day quite frequently. I learn that 6,000 to 8,000 persons have been similarly provided with food and shelter, at Chi-nan-foo. This is the only city besides Tientsin where assistance has been rendered, so far as I can ascertain.

2nd March.

The soup kitchens are being closed at the rate of two each day, commencing on the 28th. The people are dispersing quietly. This is to me a marvel. The people are sent away to their destitute homes with only a few days rations, and not half a guess where they are to get more until their ground produces, and yet they go quietly, manifesting no unwillingness so far as I hear.

Business has opened again, the *Fungshun* and the *Haining* reached the bund early this morning, and already cargo is lying about in all directions. The provoking thing is that our mail is on the *Millet,* instead of on one of these first steamers. I suppose we will get it by due course of waiting, but that isn't very consoling to men hungry for news.

We are hoping that all we have heard about opening mines, constructing a short line of telegraph, and other matters of lesser moment, may not end in talk only. But of one thing we may rest assured; the Viceroy won't allow anything to be done which is not under Government control, and he will do it only as fast as he pleases.

The weather is delightful, and the Chinese are anticipating fine crops this year.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

KWEICHOW.

Kwei-yang Fu, 31st January.

Since my last we have had stirring times, and the Che-hsien has had plenty of work trying to compel the imprisoned members of the religious society Tsing-lien-Kiao to eat dogs' flesh in spite of their religious objections to eating animal food of any kind, not to mention canine delicacies, especially. Tso, not the Che-hsien, but an elder of the Tsing-lien Religion, has been decapitated, and two widows, Pao and Peh, have their only daughters taken from them, and sold to become the wives or concubines of some one they do not love, in spite of their religious vows to remain virgins. Such is life, in this quarter at least, and the local authorities are supposed to have been ordered by Imperial decree to make this raid on this religious community. Of course many of the persecuted will take refuge behind the strong arm of Rome, and may thus save their soul and body at the same time, but persecution will follow them, even behind that powerful shield.

The winter military review has been got through in spite of all difficulties, and it is astonishing what an amount of work can be got out of the Chinese for "pie-crust-promises" of pay. The anti-foreign, anti-Li Hung-chang, *clique* is in full activity in Hu-nan, and threatens danger. General Mesny has tendered his resignation of the Arsenal superintendancy.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

DISTRESS IN KIANGSI.

The old proverb which says that misfortunes never come single is being painfully exemplified at the present moment in the history of the Middle Kingdom. For the last fifteen months or so, we have been receiving constant and most harrowing accounts from different parts of the Empire, of calamities, the variety of which has been equalled only by their devastating and disastrous nature. It is difficult sometimes to realise the enormous extent of the distresses which prevail, for the simple reason that we fail to realise the enormous areas of the country in which they occur. If the whole of Lancashire or Suffolk were ruined by a flood, we should be sufficiently horrified, no doubt. But here we have an area of a hundred and twenty-four thousand square miles, or upwards of seven times that of Switzerland, suddenly reduced from prosperity to desolation, and that in the most densely populated country in the world. The catastrophes are wholesale to an extent which it is difficult for our minds to grasp. Nor are they confined to one especial phase of suffering. We have heard so much about the dessication of Chihli and Shantung, and the gradually increasing sterility of those great plains from lack of trees the long absence of rain, and the terrible disasters which have visited the people in the form of drought and famine, thousands of the wretched folk having travelled long and weary miles to more favoured spots in search of sustenance, while others have subsisted on leaves and roots, and even sold their wives and little ones in their distress, we have heard so much of all this, we say, that we have quite forgotten another and equally terrible calamity which has been working havoc in Kiangsi. There the people have been suffering not by famine, but by floods; and that to an extent which has never yet been brought home to us in all its stern reality. To-day, therefore, we wish to place our readers in possession of a few particulars which we have received from that province, in the hope that sympathy may be excited and that some practical measures may be adopted with a view to alleviating the distress. It seems that the fearful inundations which visited the central and southern parts of Kiangsi during the summer of last year have rendered over 50,000 villagers perfectly destitute, and they have all sought refuge in and about the city of Nan-chang, the capital of the province. Soup-kitchens have been established, requiring 300 piculs of rice a day, for the succour of the city refugees, while those in outlying districts are being employed on government works in return for the relief afforded by the district magistrate. To meet the present wants of the destitute it is estimated over Tls. 200,000 are required; but when spring comes, seed, corn, and cattle will have to be provided, to enable them to start in life again. Rice has now risen to the exorbitant price of 4,000 cash per picul, the same as during the Tai-p'ing rebellion, and consequently the officials find it hard to meet the exigencies of the circumstances. It is seldom that eleemosynary aid is sought on account of the damage done by the Yangtsze floods, but the suddenness and repeated rising of the inland rivers of this mountainous province, during the past year, bereft the villages of home and property,—just as did the sudden floods of the Rhone in France, which elicited so much sympathy at home.

We would therefore appeal to the charity of the people of Europe and America, and invite subscriptions for the aid of these unfortunate and destitute villagers in Kiangsi. If the banks and merchants would open subscriptions at home, we have no doubt a considerable sum would be subscribed; and in the case of the starving poor, in addition to relieving their wants, such an act of charity would tend to produce friendly feelings toward foreigners, even from the reputedly hostile populace of Kiangsi. Although the interior of this province produces a large quantity of our finest teas—Ningchows and Hokows,—it is as little known to foreigners as the centre of Africa. The present occasion would therefore be a fit one to better our acquaintance with the country and give foreigners a favourable introduction. Nan-chang Fu may be reached by water, and is distant about one hundred miles from Kiukiang. We understand that the Commissioner of Customs at the latter port would take charge of any funds subscribed, while the missionaries, we have no hesitation in saying, would be glad to attend to the proper distribution of the relief. There are no Protestant missionaries in the province of Kiangsi apart from those at Kiukiang, hence our ignorance of the state of affairs in the interior. The Lazarists have several establishments, but they are so reticent that one never hears anything about them or their doings unless one of them happens to be murdered. In fact so little is known of the interior of Kiangsi that we presume few foreigners were aware of the floods which prevailed in July and later; and as, if we recollect rightly, no account was ever given by the press of China, we append the following notes, with which a correspondent has favoured us, and which were taken at the time:—"The Kan and Po rivers rose with such rapidity that in many cases time was not afforded the people to escape, and several were drowned. The celebrated pavilion, the Teng-wang Ko, distant about twenty miles from Nan-chang, was swept away with a number of people who had assembled in it. In the department of Fu-chow the destruction of property and life was very great, the water reached the second floor of the Catholic Mission house. The city of Kien-chang also suffered greatly, and it is stated that at Nan-fêng the water rose so quickly that the magistrate, who went on the city wall to organise some attempt to save the people, lost his own family before he could get back to his home; in fact so terrific and sudden was the torrent that numbers of people who were looking at a play were unable to escape, and over a thousand were drowned. Such a sudden flood as the one which visited Kiangsi last year has not been known for ages."—*Shanghai Courier.*

Captain Hamber has been elected editor of the *Morning Advertiser* by the committee of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers. Captain Hamber holds the Oxford B.A. degree, was a captain in the German Legion, formed as an English auxiliary just before the close of the Crimean War, became editor of the *Morning Standard* in 1853, was displaced in favour of the proprietor's son in 1873, after which he joined in starting the *Hour.* There were nine selected candidates for the *Advertiser* editorship, and the successful one is extremely popular with journalists in London. The salary commences at £800 per annum.

THE FAMINE IN SHANTUNG.

CHEFOO, 2nd March.

You and your contemporaries have from time to time published tales of suffering and want in the North, but this steamer takes down a still more doleful tale than any that have yet appeared. Cast your eye over a map of Shantung, and figure out about a sixth of the centre of the province. There you have a population of between two and three millions, one-half of whom it may safely be said, are passing through the slow agonies of starvation by hunger. We thought that things were bad enough here in Chefoo, but they are nothing to what has been described to us by an eye-witness of what is going on there. The Rev. Mr. Richard, of the Baptist Mision, who did good work last summer, when the first symptoms of this trouble began, is again at Ching-chow-foo, and he writes under date February 5th, giving really a most harrowing account. He took with him a small sum of money that had been remitted from your port, and already he has been the means of saving many lives. He has made an urgent appeal for more funds, to which this community, small as it is, and notwithstanding that it has already contributed considerable sums, responded, I am happy to say, to the extent of over $500. Should a similar appeal be made in Shanghai, which I trust will be done, all may rest assured that now if ever money is needed, and that whatever is given will not be wasted. Food, though dear, is still to be bought even in the worst places, and will doubtless continue to find its way by natural sources. What is wanted is money to buy it for those poor wretches who have sold their all, even to the very roof tree, and who have no better shelter than caves and holes in the earth. Mr. Richard says, "In the summer the cry of the people was for rain, rain. Now it is for very life. Having finished their corn, they eat grass, husks, potatoe stalks; and chew bark, acorns, turnip leaves, and grass seeds, which they gather in the fields and sieve the dust off. It is reported everywhere that many eat the rotten *Kao-liang* stalks from the roofs of their houses. Of their eating fuel leaves, there is no doubt: thousands eat them and thousands more die because they cannot get even that. Villages of 500 families report 300 dead of starvation. Out of a family of four, three are dead and the fourth little boy is under my care now. Who is dead or dying is the subject of everybody's conversation, and the worst is yet to come, I fear. The number of those who go daily for gruel to soup kitchens is so great, that they only get six or eight cash worth each. Many have had nothing but this to live on for months, and even young men of twenty are getting so weak that they cannot walk ten li for it. Speaking after careful consideration, and in the language of sober, sad truth, it is said that one-half of the people in the villages of Lui-kü will not live to see the wheat crop. I had no idea of such a change since November. Then the people were bold and daring; life and property were at their mercy to a great extent. Now the fare they have had for so many months has broken their spirits, and it is marvellous how quiet they are in the midst of such suffering."

One might write volumes on the culpable negligence of the Chinese Government, which allows its subjects to die by thousands in this way. A paltry 40,000 Taels is all that is allowed—not enough to provide for a thousandth part of the sufferers; and they had ample warning. This was predicted months ago, in fact, since last August it was seen to be inevitable, but yet not a thing was done except to send a Wei-yuen empty-handed to each district, "to manage the business." His way of managing is to smoke his pipe and leave them alone. The official indeed by their interference have done worse than nothing. In two cases that have come under my notice they have, by meddling, immensely aggravated the original suffering. It is an old trick of theirs to fix a maximum price for grain, the idea being that if grain is dear the merchant must necessarily be making a great profit at the cost of his poor customers. A firm in Lai-chow-foo imported in the early part of summer a considerable quantity of flour in anticipation that prices would go up, and that they would make a good thing out of it. Just as the stock arrived, out came the official proclamation to say that the price of flour must be so and so. The consequence was that the Hong lost heavily on the transaction, and never tried it again. No more did anybody else in that place. The other instance is mentioned by Mr. Richard. It seems that the present selling price of land in these famine-stricken districts is only about 15 per cent. of that usually paid; in other words, a piece of land that will ordinarily fetch $100 will now only fetch $15. How is this? It appears that on some former occasion, when a number of small proprietors sold their lands to buy food, the Government, with some notion I suppose that it was hard lines that a poor man should lose his little bit of land, ordered all the sales to be cancelled, and the land to be returned to the original owners—making no compensation to the buyers who had parted with their money. The consequence now of course is that a similar order is anticipated next summer, and nobody will run the risk, except at the reduction of 85 per cent.

The winter has been unusually severe, a great deal of snow has fallen, and the frost has been more intense than ordinarily, so that it has proved the last straw to many homeless wretches. It has, however, ensured a rich wheat crop next spring for the survivors.—*N. C. Daily News'* correspondent.

THE SATSUMA REBELLION IN JAPAN.

The Imperial troops have gained several important victories throughout the past week, and in no instance have they suffered a defeat. On the 22nd ultimo two engagements took place, in both of which the rebels lost heavily and retreated in disorder. At daylight on Monday fighting commenced at Minamjnoseki and Uyeki. It is said that in the former engagement more than 12,000 men were engaged on the rebel side. The battle lasted five hours and resulted in the complete route of the Satsuma men. At Uyeki similar punishment was inflicted, although not to the same extent. The rebels fled to Yamaga, followed closely by the Government troops. Fighting was renewed on Tuesday morning, and again the rebels were worsted and retreated to Wooyeki, where at dawn on Wednesday morning the Imperial troops having received large reinforcements attacked them in force. The rebels fought bravely, but hopelessly, and were ultimately obliged to retreat, leaving many prisoners in the hands of the Imperial forces. These repeated defeats have depressed the spirits of the rebels and inspired the government troops with great confidence. Prince Arisugawa-no-miya, the Commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces, has established his head-quarters at Fukuoka, and as neither Shimadzu Saburo nor Marshal Saigo has openly identified himself with the rebels, an early suspension of the revolt is anticipated. The burning of Kumamoto castle has been confirmed, and the garrison has been surrounded for past eight days. It refused to surrender, and has very probably been relieved ere this. Thousands of Government troops are continually arriving in the disturbed districts, and a confident feeling in the power of the Government to quickly stamp out the rebellion is everywhere entertained.—*Rising Sun* of 3rd inst.

JAPANESE BURIALS.

Whatever may be the excellences of the Japanese Constitution, and however enlightened may be its present rulers, it is clear that they have a good deal to learn as regards the art of taxation. Mr. Woolley, the consul at Niigata, in his report to Sir H. Parkes, states that in the year 1874 an attempt was made to impose most unpopular taxes, and that the people, making a vigorous and strenuous resistance, succeeded in frustrating the scheme. The first impost was a duty on verandahs, imagined possibly on the example of that most objectionable of English taxes, the window tax. But the verandah is in Japanese towns a most important adjunct to every house and shop, for it is within it, during the severe snowstorms of winter, that all business is carried on. So the townspeople refused to destroy their verandahs and also declined to pay the rate, and the Mikado's Chancellor of the Exchequer had in the end to give in. The other tax was to be levied on funerals. An order was issued prohibiting the favourite fashion of cremation, which the Japanese almost alone amongst modern nations are clever enough to be able to practice. The people were order henceforth to bury their dead in a certain quarter, and to pay a price to the Government for each foot of land thus used by them. But it was not so easy to impose a new custom upon this very stubborn nation. The inhabitants utterly refused to take their dead to the appointed place, and instead of doing so, "buried the bodies by stealth in the sandhills or any convenient place." In the face of such unyielding determination as this, there was, of course, but one thing to be done. The order was rescinded, and the Treasury had to go without the fines.

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., is engaged on a translation of Thibaut's work, "On Purity in Musical Art," and has added a memoir of the writer.

Mr. Knowles's connection with the *Contemporary Review* has ceased, and he is about to assume the control of a periodical to be styled the *Nineteenth Century*.

Professor Campbell and Mr. Evelyn Abbott have sent their edition of the "Electra" to the press, and hope to send the "Trachiniæ" before long. The two plays will be published together.

The plan for rebuilding of the Ecole de Medicine is now ready to be presented to the Municipal Council of Paris. When all the works are completed the total surface covered will be 8,000 square yards; it does not now exceed 3,000. The expense will be 4,300,000f.

Mr. Ellis J. Davis, author of "Promethia," a serial now appearing in *St. James's Magazine*, has threatened the publisher of the *Figaro* with an action for libel on account of some comments on the story which were lately published in the literary chit-chat of that journal.

M. Renan is now correcting the proofs of the fifth volume of his "Origines du Christianisme," which will appear in April next. This volume, which was originally to be the last of the series, only comes down to Trajan, and will be followed by a sixth, which will come down to Marcus Aurelius. M. Renan will probably undertake, after its publication, a history of the Jewish people.

An illustrated edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels has just been published in Berlin by the firm of Grote. The woodcuts are by P. Thumann, Eugen Klimsch, and a third artist, G. Urlaub, whose name is not so well known as those of the other two, and whose work is scarcely so good. Thuman, who is a pupil of Ludwig Richter, enters fully into the spirit of the great romancer whom he illustrates.

Among the structures lately exhumed at Pompeii is a cabaret; on removing the obstructions at the entrance, the table used by drinkers was found in a kind of back shop, accompanied by pots of earthenware; on the walls are pictures of tavern scenes, where the people are represented, drinking and laughing, seated on wooden benches, and placed in various characteristic attitudes; inscriptions traced on the wall supply explanations of the subjects.

A writer in the *Sussex Daily News* has been told that Mr. Russell, the late editor of the *Scotsman*, died a wealthy man. Until 1868 he had little to call his own besides his salary, but in that year the proprietors gave him an interest in the paper which had been made by his energy. He used the proceeds of his share to buy more, and in this way had in eight years so large a proportion of that journal in his hands that his interest was sold the other day for no less than £30,000. That is a tolerable fortune for a journalist to make.

A fund is being raised for the widow of the late Mr. Henry Kingsley, the well-known novelist, who died some six months ago. Mr. Kingsley left his widow almost unprovided for, his protracted illness having exhausted his by no means profuse resources, while nearly all his copyrights had been sold previously. Among the subscribers to his fund are Mr. Tennyson, Mr. D. G. Rossetti, Lords Derby, Ducie, Southesk, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Canon Lindon, Mr. Mundella, and a large number of Mr. Kingsley's fellow-workers in literature. It appears that Mrs. Kingsley, also, is in somewhat delicate health.

Under the title of the *Portrait*, a new weekly shilling journal is about to appear, which, in the words of the prospectus, will "illustrate the time we live in by means of photographs and memoirs of those who adorn or disgrace it." Writers "of ability and of known modesty" will be invited to supply their own memoirs, "which will not be charged for as advertisements." Among the first portraits published will be those of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., General Tchernayeff (with a memoir by Mr. Archibald Forbes), Mr. William Black (with a memoir by himself), M. Tourguenief (with a memoir by Mr. W.R.S. Ralston), Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Woolner, R.A. The publishers are Messrs. Provost & Co.

The New Shakespeare Society has so far amply fulfilled its promises of publishing useful works illustrative of Shakesperian literature and times. The last volume which has been issued to the subscribers is a reprint of Harrison's description of England in the time of Elizabeth, a perfect storehouse of interesting material. The work is edited by Mr. Furnivall, and is accompanied by Norden's map of London in 1593. Harrison's satirical comments on the feminine fashions of his day, his references to the good old times when Englishmen were less luxurious and more manly, his splendid anti-Romanist prejudices—these and many other points show that the England of Elizabeth was not so very far away after all, so far as national character is concerned, from the England of Victoria.

A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has (says the Rome correspondent of *The Times*) been made near Verona. Two large amphoræ have been found containing no less than two quintals, or about 600 English pounds weight, of coins of the Emperor Gallienus and his successors within the hundred years following his reign. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the Emperor Probus there are more than 4,000. The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver and others of bronze silvered (*subaratæ*). They are all in the finest state of preservation, and, with the exception of those of Gallienus, which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put into circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance, for the Minister of Public Instruction to despatch Signor Pignorini specially to Verona to report upon it. All the finest examples are to be placed in the Museum of Verona, and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums or sold, as may be decided upon.

There seems at last a reasonable probability that Cleopatra's Needle, which was given by Meheinet Ali to the British Government, and which has remained so long on the shore at Alexandria, will, before many months are over, be set up in London. An engineer who has devoted much attention to the subject says that by carefully swathing the monolith in a kind of sacking and covering it with wood in a rounded shape, it could be rolled into a barge and then towed to the Thames. A description of the method to be employed appeared in one of the illustrated papers not very long ago. Once there, however, the still further and greater difficulty of erecting it has to be encountered. The erection of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde at Paris cost £80,000; and it is the enormous expense involved in dealing with this still larger and more interesting monolith which has hitherto deterred our Government from attempting the enterprise. The engineer whose plan is now to be tried maintains, however, that the whole thing can be done and the obelisk put up safely in the place to be provided for it at the end of Northumberland Avenue at a cost of about £7,000.

A correspondent at Rome writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Two interesting additions have been lately made to the art treasures in the Vatican—a Murillo brought in October from Spain as an offering to the Pope, and the painting of the loggia above the loggia of Raphael, which has hitherto remained simply whitewashed. The Murillo represents the martyrdom of San Pedro Arbues, Grand Inquisitor, who was murdered in 1495 by one Vidal Duran, on account of his great severity, and was canonised by Alexander VII. in 1664; it is a fine example of Murillo's early style. The painting of the loggia has been intrusted to Signor Mantovani, who, after three years' labour, has now finished the roof, which is divided into eight compartments, the vaults of which are painted with much delicate and grotesque ornamentation of birds and flowers, and contain, besides some of them small medallions, with figures in relief delicately tinted and cast: the first compartment contains two of these, representing the Virgin reading and the Annunciation; and the second two representing our Lord asleep in the ship, and blessing little children. Another compartment has angels holding the tables of the Law, and another allegorical representations of the arts. But the chief beauty of the loggia consists in the softness of colouring, and the extreme accuracy and delicacy of the drawing, which is all by Signor Mantovani's own hand. The lunettes below each roof are filled with pictures representing public acts of the present Pope, many of them improvements in Rome, such as the road leading up to the Quirinal, and that to San Pietro in Montorio, the piazza of San Angelo, and the inauguration of the Aqua Marcia, the building of San Paolo, &c. One represents the Vatican Council. These pictures are far inferior to the work in the roof. The panels of the side wall are still bare, and will be filled either with views of the interior of the Vatican or a continuation of the maps which run round the other side walls of the quadrangle.

A NEW USE FOR MUMMIES.

The familiar example of the clay of Alexander the Great reduced to the mean office of stopping a bunghole, is, if we may believe the *Washington Gazette*, actually verified in the case of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt. The "base use" to which the noble Egyptians have come is that of being ground up into paints for the use of artists. Both in America and Europe it appears that mummies are used for this purpose—the asphaltum with which they are impregnated being of a quality superior to that which can elsewhere be obtained, and producing a peculiar brownish tint when made into paint, which is prized by distinguished artists both of this and other countries. The ancient Egyptians, when they put away their dead, wrapped in clothes saturated with asphaltum, never could have realised the fact that ages after they had been laid in the tombs and pyramids along the Nile their dust would be used in painting pictures in a world then undiscovered, and by artists whose languages were to them unknown. It is possible that in this way Pharoah's daughter has been actually used in the painting of a picture of the finding of Moses, and that a good many other Egyptians otherwise doomed to obscurity have thus acquired a better immortality than they could ever have secured by the simple process of embalming.

TEA-SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

The following appears in a work entitled *The Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kindom*, by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, editor of *The Journal of Applied Science*:—"What is the present supply? China stands at the head of the list. The exports from that country (for we are not concerned here with what is consumed within the flowery realm) may be put down roughly as considerably over two hundred and fifty millions of pounds. India comes next; the internal consumption is a mere bagatelle, and the export may be stated at twenty-five millions. Perhaps a similar amount, viz. twenty-five millions (on this point we are open to correction), will cover the exports from the other two places named. Assuming then, China, at the outside, to export three hundred millions, we have a grand total of produce for tea-drinking, but non-tea-producing countries of three hundred and fifty millions of pounds. Of the above, Great Britain alone takes, in round numbers, nearly two hundred millions—that is, over one hundred and seventy millions from China, and rather over twenty-five millions from India. We have then only about one hundred millions left for all the other non-producing but tea-drinking countries. It is true that some of these cannot fairly be included as consumers of this said balance, notably Russia and a portion of many parts of Asia, to which tea is imported direct overland from China. Including the tea that goes to those countries (the Chinese produce bye-the-bye, is probably far in excess of the three hundred million pounds we have assumed, but correct figures on this head are not obtainable, nor do they here concern us), the fact remains that to supply all the world, with the exceptions above, to which Great Britain is added, only about two hundred millions of pounds are available. When we consider, as already shown, that Great Britain alone consumes nearly one hundred and supply for all outside her—America and Australia, both vast tea-drinking countries, with rapidly increasing populations. Victoria alone took for consumption in 1875, 5,915,316lbs. for a population of 752,445. The duty there is only 3d. per pound. Tasmania consumed, in 1875, 614,529 lbs. of tea for a population of 103,663. The duty on tea there is 6d. per pound. California consumes about 4,000,000 lbs. The continent of Europe will take more and more tea yearly, for the taste is fast being acquired. The same may be said of many parts of Asia, and if tea is ever drunk by the millions in India, then—but we need not speculate so far ahead. It is evident that, supposing the China supply to be a fixed figure which will not increase, any extension in India that now appears possible (the labour sets a limit to it) will not only not exceed the demand, but scarcely keep pace with it. Some have started the theory that new tea-producing countries will spring up and compete with India, notably large tracts in tropical America, which have suitable climates, but I think the fear is groundless. Two conditions are necessary for a tea-producing country—a good tea climate, which is more or less rare, and good and cheap labour. These China and India have, the latter in perfection in many parts; but outside these two, to which add Java and Japan (the latter fails in cheap labour), what country possesses the said two requisites?"

Josh Billings says it has been observed that law is like a sieve; you can see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can go through it. Nobody ever got through a sieve without liquidating himself.

"Smyle is a wonderful fellow about his dinner," writes a fashionable gossip, "and allows nothing to interfere with it. The other night I was dining with him, and, as dessert was being put upon the table, after a perfect little repast, his most gentlemanly butler muttered in an undertone, 'I beg pardon, Sir; I think you had better take coffee at your club, sir, for the upper part of your house has been on fire for three-quarters of an hour!'"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

TUESDAY, 13th March.

A large business been done to-day, Patna at $587½ and Benares at $547½.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Patroclus*, for London:—13,260 lbs. Canton Scented Orange Pekoe, 42,840 lbs. Scented Caper, 11 packages Silk Piece Goods, 692 packages Matting, and 323 packages Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/11¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/11½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/0¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—27 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$620 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,000 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$205 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$148 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—11 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 96 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$47½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£102.10s. Ex. 4s. 11d.

SALES ON MARCH 13TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $9.00, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.
Red Dates—100 bags, at $5.85, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper—120 bags, at $8.05, by Fook Mow Loong to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—15 cases, at $53.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.
Seaweed—150 bundles, at $3.10, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.
White Alum—400 piculs, at $1.72, by Tai Lee to travelling trader.
Manila Sapanwood—2,500 piculs, at $1.85, by Yee Chong to travelling trader.
Saigon Rice—12,000 piculs, at $1.81, by Kwong Wing Shing to local trader.
Seaweed—150 bundles, at $3.10, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

March 13th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.256
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.160
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.170
Thermometer—9 A.M.	65½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	68½
Thermometer—4 P.M.	68½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	65½
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	66½
Thermometer—Maximum	67½
Thermometer—Minimum (over-night)	63

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
Do.	Star of China	Blaker	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Anglo Saxon	C. Harrington	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	McNear	W. Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Korsör	L. C. Grove	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mystic Bell	Plumer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Travancore (str.)	Barratt	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	A. B. Mactavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Penguin (str.)	W. C. Cowell	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Moreau		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
ILOILO	Union	Mericaecheverria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)			A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Duna (str.)	Steele	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Geelong (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 18th inst.
Do.	Glenroy (str.)	Wallace	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
TAKAO	Orange Grove	Longmuir	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On 16th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
Do. Do. TAMSUI, &c.	Hailoong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th inst., daylight.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

March 13th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.20	30.23	30.17	30.22	30.46	30.45	30.34	30.20
Ther'eter attached	62.0	65.0	—	—	57.0	50.0	46.6	48.2
Direction of Wind	ESE	ESE	SSE	N	SE	NW	SSW	NW
Force	3	2	4	1	2	4	3	5
Dry Thermometer	61.0	64.0	59.0	59.0	45.0	43.0	40.0	49.6
Wet Thermometer	50.0	61.5	56.0	57.0	42.0	41.0	39.0	48.5
Weather	oc.	ocm.	o.c.	r.	d.c.	b.c.	c.c.	o.r.f.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E. N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS, Ex "STATE OF LOUISIANA."

NEW GOODS in every Department of LADIES' OUTFITTING.
SPRING SILKS!
A Nice Assortment of CHECKS and STRIPES, specially adapted to Spring Wear.
BLACK SILKS! PLAIN COLOURED SILKS!
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
The EMPRESS STRIPED MOHAIRS,
STRIPED LUSTRES,
PLAIN COLOURED LUSTRES,
WASHING LAWNS.
NEW MATERIALS in BLACK DRESS GOODS, for Morning or Ordinary Wear.
The EMPRESS STRIPED MUSLINS.
NIAGARA STRIPES.
NEW SATINETTE MUSLINS.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
A Large Assortment of WASHING MATERIALS.
NEW PRINTS!
A Splendid Assortment of FRENCH and MANCHESTER PRINTED, our own registered Patterns, Warranted Fast Colours.
WHITE QUILTINGS, MARSELLAS, PIQUES.
SPRING COSTUMES AND WRAPPERS.
SPRING HOSIERY.
PLAIN and STRIPED SILK HOSE.
WHITE and STRIPED LISLE THREAD HOSE.
WHITE and STRIPED COTTON HOSE,
SPRING SCARVES and TIES.
COLLARS and CUFFS.
NEW TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from Paris.
UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
NEW RIBBONS,
LACES,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS.
A Large Stock of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
DRESSMAKING!
Our DRESSMAKER has recently arrived from England, bringing the latest fashions. From the experience she has had in best London houses, she is quite perfect in fitting and style altogether new to this Colony.
MILLINERY by a FIRST-CLASS HAND.
SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.
A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.
1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 60,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GEELONG"
will leave for the above place at Noon TO-DAY, the 14th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
354 Hongkong, 13th March, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
385 Hongkong, 10th March, 1877.

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA"
will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
391 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
392 Hongkong, 13th March, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. Mactavish, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
393 Hongkong, 13th March, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"PENGUIN,"
W. C. Cowell, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
394 Hongkong, 13th March, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"DUNA,"
Captain Steele, will receive immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 379 Hongkong, 9th March, 1877.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT).
THE A1 British Bark
"ORANGE GROVE,"
Longmuir, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY NEXT, the 16th inst.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
387 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELL,"
Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
388 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 12 years 3/3 L. 1 1 Danish Bark
"KORSOR,"
L. C. Grove, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
284 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
THE British Ship
"ANGLO SAXON,"
C. Harrington, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 382 Hongkong, 10th March, 1877.

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship
"STAR OF CHINA,"
Blaker, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
235 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

FOR ILOILO.
THE A1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Mericaecheverria, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
341 Hongkong, 28th February, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE British Barque
"SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
Captain Johnson, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
203 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

PUN-LUN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
QUEEN'S ROAD, No. 56, UPSTAIRS,
Opposite the Oriental Bank, Hongkong.
SCALE OF PRICES:—
Carte de Visite, Single Person, 1 doz., $1.50
Cabinet Pictures.................. 1 doz., $4.00
3m 23 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain BARRATT, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.
A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 19th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 9th, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th March 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ANAZI, British bark, Hill.—Captain.
ANGLO SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ANNIE S. HALL, American bark, Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, Merriman.—Rozario & Co.
CHINGTOO, British 3-m. sch., Baikie.—Borneo Company.
E. VON BEAULIEU, German bark, Schnieder.—Borneo Co.
HELENE, German bark, Volgnardsen.—Wieler & Co.
McNEAR, American ship, Taylor.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SARAH NICHOLSON, British ship, Selkirk.—Melchers & Co.
SIR HARRY PARKES, British ship, Chapman.—Melchers & Co.
SYRINGA, British 3-m. sch., Partridge.—Chun Cheong Wing.
WODAN, German bark, Meyer.—Wieler & Co.

T. ALGAR,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
20] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has always on hand all kinds of
FANS AND IVORYWARE
FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICES.
CHUN QUAN KEE,
3m] CANAL ROAD, CANTON. [109

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 20

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close
For Shanghai.—Per *Geelong*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—To-day, the 14th instant, at 5.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 6 P.M.
For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar* and *Penguin*, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.
The English Contract Packet *TRAVANCORE* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
WEDNESDAY, 14th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
THURSDAY, 15th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.
The United States' Mail Packet *ALASKA* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th March, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be CLOSED as follows:—
2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.
Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.
The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).
The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

LETTERS, Per Half Ounce.	Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	U.S. Stamps. Cents.
Canada, *British Columbia*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Prince Edward's Island*, *Vancouver's Island*, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	8	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, *Greenland*, *Jamaica*, *Panama*	8	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	8	6
Guatemala, *Marquesas Is.*, Mexico, Salvador, *Tahiti*	8	10
Belize, *Bogota*, *Carthagena*, *Costa Rica*, Curaçao, *Greytown*, *Guiana*, *Honduras*, *Martinique*, *New Granada*, *Nicaragua*, *Santa Martha*, *Turk's Island*, *Venezuela*, *West Indies*	8	13
Bolivia, *Chili*, *Ecuador*, *Peru*	8	17
Brazil	8	21
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	8	27
BOOKS & PAPERS.		
Circulars, &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.	2	1
Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper	2	4
Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.
Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.
The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.
The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent. on all Stamps purchased.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following Settlements are taken from Messrs. HEINEMANN & Co.'s Freight Circular:—
British ship *Anglo Saxon*, 694 tons, hence to London, private terms.
American ship *Mystic Bell*, 750 tons, hence to New York, private terms.
British bark *Orange Grove*, 385 tons, Takao to Sydney, £2. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.; if to Melbourne, £2 10s. per ton of 20 cwt., 25 lay-days.
British bark *Wandering Minstrel*, 361 tons, Takao to Yokohama, 41½ cents per picul, 30 lay days.
British 3-masted schooner *Syringa*, 242 tons, Takao to Yokohama, 42½ cents per picul, 30 lay days.
British schooner *Onward*, 210 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *vid* Newchwang, 73 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
American bark *Annie S. Hall*, 455 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *vid* Newchwang, 37½ cents per picul, 40 lay days.
German bark *E. Von Beaulieu*, 335 tons, hence to Chefoo and back, 35 cents per picul, 20 lay days; if *vid* Newchwang, 47½ cents per picul, 20 lay days.
British schooner *Tullochgorum*, 175 tons, hence to Haiphong and back, $1,950 in full, 20 lay days.
British bark *Glamorganshire*, 456 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 41½ cents per picul, outside the Bar 36½ cents per picul, 30 lay days.
German bark *Rosa Bottcher*, 398 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 40 cents per picul, outside the Bar 35 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
British steamer *Penedo*, 652 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, inside the Bar 55 cents per picul, outside the Bar 50 cents per picul, 10 lay days.
British bark *William Turner*, 431 tons, Saigon to Swatow, 36 cents per picul, 28 lay days.
British steamer *Namoa*, 862 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 43 cents per picul, 7 lay days.
British steamer *Mecca*, 862 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 40½ cents per picul, 7 lay days.
British steamer *Flintshire*, 1,243 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 40 cents per picul, 10 lay days.
British steamer *Ningpo*, 865 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 40 cents per picul, 7 lay days.
British steamer *Yangtsze*, 783 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 39 cents per picul, 7 lay days.
British steamer *Olympia*, 777 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 39 cents per picul, 7 lay days.
British steamer *Cyphrenes*, 1,250 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 33 cents per picul, 12 lay days; and next trip with cargo down, 42½ cents per picul, 12 lay days.
British steamer *State of Louisiana*, 1,216 tons, Swatow to Singapore (Passengers), $8½ per head, and Saigon to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul, 12 lay days.
Spanish steamer *Zamboanga*, 651 tons, hence to to Saigon and back, $5,600 in full, 11 lay days.
British steamer *Mecca*, 687 tons, monthly charter, 6 months, $6,000 per month.
British steamer *Flintshire*, 1,243 tons, monthly charter, 4 to 6 months, private terms.
Danish steamer *Thingvalla*, 1,577 tons, monthly charter, 6 to 12 months, private terms.

Extracts.

THE SACK.

FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS."

I.

I've injured my innards and scalded my throat,
With a number of drinks alcoholic,
And my pancreas suffers from lesions remote
Whilst my spleen has become melancholic.
I've drunk fusil oil and thought it was good,
With the beer of the Belgians made merry,
But the crowning affront which my vitals have stood
Was a glass of old What's-his-name's sherry.

II.

My coat is now shiny, my waistcoat is new,
And my trowsers are properly mended,
Upon my left breast, by a ribbon of blue,
Is a large powter medal suspended.
I play the tin whistle and march down the street,
To the tune of "The Cure," and "Down-Derry,"
In fact I've become a Good Templar complete,
Through a glass of old What's-his-name's sherry.

III.

Oh! well I remember both Tietjens and Faure,
And the light-hearted youth Campanini;
I have screamed with delight, and have shouted "Encore!"
"Il Segreto! Trebelli-Bettini!"
When I thought how the Borgia had poisoned the lot,
Which the monks were in waiting to bury,
I fancied Lucretia the secret had got
Of old What's-his-name's favourite sherry.

WALTER MATTHEWS.

FROM THE NORE TO LONDON BRIDGE.

Beginning at the seaward extremity of the Thames, and advancing upward, the consideration ever forced upon the mind is that the greatness of London lies primarily in the strong yellow current which sweeps exultingly on and is received into the sea, without a single sand bar or other obstruction to check its progress. The scenery from the ruddy Nore lightship to the heart of London city has no charming features that would captivate the seacher after picturesque landscape. Here and there is a pleasant Kentish village with its dominating church spire, pointing beacon-like above the elms to the sky, or glittering from the top of a distant hill; but in the main, especially on the Essex side, the prospect is one of dreary flats and monotonous marshes, relieved occasionally, as at Purfleet, by cliffs of chalk and sand. Squat but historical Tilbury Fort on the one side, and Gravesend on the other, are naturally places of much use and interest; but not by the most complaisant flatterer could they be invested with exterior loveliness, though the higher ground that meets the eye from Gravesend Reach, with the Cobham woods and Gad's Hill rising boldly as the culminating crests, are a welcome exchange for the marshes fringing so much of the river's course. In compensation for fine land views, however, we have the animated and silent traffic of the great watery highway. In never-resting procession they come clumsy barges drifting lazily crosswise with the tide; tightly-rigged merchantmen, dragged by workmanlike tugs to wharves, docks, or building yards; snowy-winged yachts on pleasure trips intent; huge steamers homeward or outward bound; wherries and shoreboats crossing and re-crossing; grim old hulks long put out of commission, and devoted for the remainder of their existence to the storage of explosive compounds, coals, and miscellaneous stores, or to be the habitations of mariners or river police; fleet passengers boats, built for river service only; ships of all nations at anchor in the stream. Nearer to the port of London come the splendid building yards the Government establishments; come the teeming life of Woolwich with its arsenals, Greenwhich with its rare old hospital and naval school, Deptford with its ancient church dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, its victualling establishments, and covered slips; come the docks, warehouses, and tiers of shipping which become a veritable forest of masts in the crowded and turbid Pool; come the gloomy but well preserved Tower, the Custom House, Billingsgate, and at last the roar and bustle of the mighty Babel itself.—*"Picturesque Europe."*

ADVANTAGES OF MONOTONY.

Advertised joviality at Christmas, got up to order months in advance and exhibited "as before" in exactly the same places, shows in "damnable iteration" with the same dull uniformity; and there is even a touch of quiet irony in the recent notice from the Post Office that the Christmas number of the illustrated papers cannot be regarded as news sheets. Certainly there is nothing about them whereof it may be said, "See, this is new!" Indeed, the more frantic may be the effort, or rather the more widespread the pretences of effort, to get rid of the monotony of life by "seasonable festivity" and overthrow of routine, the more curiously does the reign of the monotonous assert itself. We understand that the market quotation of mistletoe in Herefordshire delivered at the nearest railway station, was at the Christmas just past, five pounds per ton; and the process of loading a railway van with a pitchfork from a string of carts exhibits just the same plodding labour and dulness of mechanical actions as does the unloading of a truck of coal. All the old picturequeness which really belonged to stage coaches and market carts, with their distinct and shining boughs of mistletoe hanging behind has utterly vanished; the Druids' plant has become just as much a "crop" as mangold wurzel or potatoes. Still there is a real charm, and that a charm now much more widely extended than formerly, about Christmas gatherings and other like anniversaries. And the secret of this charm is not so truly represented by the gaudy colouring of the railway bookstall as by the methodical labour of the railway porter as he plies his pitchfork in the mistletoe van under the shadow of the Malvern hills. The charm of the anniversary lies in the monotony of its repetition. The children like to have exactly the same things done at exactly the same time in exactly the same manner year after year. It is not in variety, but in uniformity, not in change, but in changelessness, that their idea of enjoyment is realised; and if a few years later they pass through a parenthetical stage of contempt for the old ways, they probably get over it, as they have got over the preceding period of other diseases of early life, and return with renewed devotion to the old faith in monotony. If dulness and enjoyment are to be accepted as contradictories, then monotony and dulness cannot in any sense be allowed to be convertible terms. We are using, of course, the term "monotonous" in a sense somewhat wider than its strictly technical definition would allow; a sense in which it would be admissible as applied to the recurring repetition of one tune, or even of a succession of tunes, in a musical box. And in this sense the idea of variety is not in any way excluded. On the contrary, the capacity for appreciating variety would seem to depend for its free development on a condition of existence kept steady by a substratum of the monotonous. To recur for a moment to an illustration already used; the interests of life are checked, and a is thrown so much out of the current of his time, be it only for a few minutes, if the local letter-carrier fail in his mechanical regularity. The power to concentrate one's thought on external matters, to devote the mind to literary or political or any other questions, or to join in the world's progress at all, depends in a much larger measure than people are apt to imagine on the possession of a fixed and steady footing in the details of personal life. Nor does any grade or position in working or social life set its occupant free from those trammels of routine against which it is the fashion to rebel. It is only in the exceptional circumstances or the catastrophes of life that the estimate of each day's proceedings cannot be approximately made beforehand.—*Saturday Review.*

SOME UNCOMMON PETS.

Proud Wolsey, it will be recollected, was on familiar terms with a venerable carp; Cowper doffed his melancholy to play with his hares; and Clive owned a pet tortoise. Less noted folk have taken kindly to snakes, frogs, lizards, hedge-hogs, and other animals not usually included in the category of domestic pets. The driver of a London Hansom was wont to carry a little cub fox on the top of his cab, to their mutual enjoyment, until returning from the Downs one Derby day, the cab overset, and the cabman and his odd companion were both killed. Mr. G. F. Berkeley made a household pet of a young stoat, rendered motherless by his gun. Totie soon accommodated himself to circumstances, and would leave his cage to wash himself in a finger-glass on the dinner-table, trotting back again as soon as his ablutions were performed, taking a piece of sponge-cake with him.

Sir John Lubbock contrived to win the affection of a Syrian wasp; but the game was hardly worth the candle, or sufficiently entertaining to encourage others to follow suit; although it is said that, strong in the new feminine faith that what man does woman can do, three maiden sisters sought to relieve the tedium of single-blessedness by devoting their leisure to the domestication of English-born wasps. Before a week was out, one fair experimentalist wore a lare blue patch over her left eye, another carried her right arm in a sling, the third was altogether lost to the sight of anxious friends, and all had come to the conclusion that wasp-taming was not their forte. Better taste and greater discretion were shewn by the lady, who, becoming possessed of two butterflies of different species in a chrysalis state, resolved to try how far they would be amenable to kindness, and placed them for security in a glazed cabinet in her well-warmed bed-room.

A few days before Christmas she was delighted by the appearance of a little yellow butterfly, but was puzzled how to cater for the delicate creature. Taking a fair-rose then in bloom, she dropped a little honey and rose-water in a blossom, and put the plant in the cabinet, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the butterfly take its first meal. In a fortnight it would leave the rose to settle on her hand when she called it by its name Psyche. By-and-by a peacock butterfly emerged into active life from the other chrysalis. The newcomer accepted the sensation of active life at once, and like its companion, delighted in being talked and sung to, both especially enjoying being waved in the air and danced up and down while quietly resting upon the hand of their mistress. Upon the coming of summer the cabinet was moved close to the window, and its doors thrown open. For some days neither of its tenants cared to venture beyond the window-sill, but one bright afternoon their protectress 'with many bitter tears' beheld them take wing and join some wild companions in the garden; at night, however, they returned to their lodgings. Next day they took the air again, and were not seen until September. One afternoon there came a heavy thunderstorm, and when it was over a yellow butterfly was found dead on the window-sill—which the lady, with some warrant, lamented over as her own particular one; the 'peacock' too would seem to have met a like fate, for it was never seen again.

The butterfly tamer had an eye for beauty, but ugliness is no bar to a lady's favor, so far as animal pets are concerned. It would be hard to find a more repulsive-looking reptile than the iguana, nevertheless the society of one afforded much pleasure to an American lady residing in Brazil. Pedro, as he was called, was well provided with raw meat, bananas, and milk; allowed to bask in his mistress's room in the day-time, and to made himself cosy between the mattresses of her bed when the sun went down, he cheerfully accepted the novel situation, like a wise iguana. His loving lady was wont to carry him abroad in her arms—a practice that kept acquaintances at a respectful distance—for, however they might pretend to admire Pedro's beadlike spots of black and white, his bright jewelled eyes and elegant claws, they were careful not to make any near approaches. Nothing pleased Madame so much as to drop her pet without warning at the feet of unsuspecting gentlemen, and elicit from naval officers symptoms of terror such as would not have been drawn forth by an enemy's broadside or a lee-shore. Of course Pedro came to grief. Rambling one day unattended, he came across 'a marauding Frenchman,' his owner's maid arriving only in time to rescue his lifeless body. It was sent, wrapped in black crape, to a neighbour with a weakness for fricasseed lizard; but having seen this especial one fondled and caressed, he could not find the appetite to eat it; and so Pedro was consigned to the earth instead of the pot.

De Candolle tells of a fair Switzer who, unmindful of Red Riding-Hood's sad fate, made a companion of a young wolf, and had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing the fond beast fall dead at her feet in a paroxysm of joy at her return home after a long absence. But although one wolf was faithful found, it does not follow that the fair sex are justified in going to the forest or jungle for pets. The proprietress of a loving leopard that came regularly to her chamber door in the dead of the night, and howled loudly enough to wake the Seven Sleepers, until its mistress turned out of bed and quieted her disturber with an offering of warm milk, migh well doubt if she had bestowed her affection wisely. Such favourites, however, kindly they take to domestication, are very undesirable additions to an orderly establishment. When Captain Burton was domiciled in Syria, the famous traveller left the management of his live-stock to his wife; and under her fostering care that department assumed formidable proportion. Not content with horses and goats, a camel, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and pigeons, Mrs. Burton must have her own especial pets—a white donkey, a young St. Bernard dog, four English terriers, a Kurdish puppy, a snow-white Persia, cat, a lamb, and a leopard. The last-named, according to the lady's account, became the pet of the household, which it deserved to be, if the household abhorred a quiet life, for the leopard behaved much after the manner of the gazelle whose owner sang:—

He riled the dog, annoyed the cat,
And scared the goldfinch into fits?
He butted through my newest hat,
And tore my manuscript to bits!

Mrs. Burton, with pretty good grace, confesses her husband had fair cause for saying his happy family reminded him of the House that Jack built; for the fowls and pigeons ate the seeds and destroyed the flowers; the cat fed upon the pigeons, the dogs worried the cat; while the idol of the household harried the goats until one of them drowned itself in sheer disgust, and frightened the donkey and camel by jumping upon their backs and indulging in a shrieking solo, horrible enough to scare any animal of a well-regulated mind into madness.

Lady Hornby, while ambassadress at Constantinople obtained, as she thought, a Turkish street dog, with whom she was soon on the best of terms. Introducing her pet to a gentleman who knew a dog when he saw one, he exclaimed: 'That's no dog; it is a common brute of a wild jackal.' 'Well,' rejoined the enlightened lady, 'anyhow, I have tamed him, and dog or jackal, don't mean to part with him!'

It was to her husband that Mr. Frank Buckland was indebted for the Kurdish dog, whose prowess delighted him, despite the trouble entailed by its exhibition; for Arslan, imbued with the notion that he was created to rid the earth of his kind, conscientiously tried to fulfil his mission by killing every dog so unlucky as to cross his path. Fortunately for his master's serenity, Arslan's unkind attentions were confined to his own species; otherwise there would have been anything but joy in the house of Buckland, since that general lover of animal kind was never yet without pet bears, beavers, or monkeys, calculated to excite the ire of a brave dog; and priding himself upon the brown rats, black rats, piebald rats, and white rats with pink eyes, which swarmed to the door of their cage to welcome his coming, and allowed him to handle them as he listed, while at the advent of a stranger they were up on their hind-legs in fighting position instanter.

Much, however, as he loved them, they increased and multiplied so quickly that Mr. Buckland was by cruel necessity compelled, now and again, to carry a bagful away wherewith to regale the snakes of the Zoological Gardens; a method of riddance unavailable to the gentleman who tried his hand at porcupine-petting, and found the creature thoroughly deserved Shakspeare's epithet of 'fretful,' its inquisitiveness and restlessness rendering it the most unpleasant of all quadrupedal pets.

Strange pets usually come to some untimely end; as Miller Luke says, 'Things out o' natur never thrive.' But your animal lover need not go far afield for worthy objects upon which to expend his kind care, for he was a wise man who wrote, 'If we were to pet our useful and hard-working animals, we should find it both to our credit and advantage.'—*Chambers's Journal.*

A LOST RING.

The night before my eldest son was born, I undressed as usual in my big bedroom upstairs, and put my rings into a little china plate (which contained some oatmeal used for washing my hands) on my dressing table. I had only two or three rings at the time, and amongst them was this little bloodstone, which had been given me by a school friend before my marriage. My boy James was born the next morning; and so it came about that for the next fortnight or three weeks I neither wore nor thought of my rings. However, when I was convalescent and dressed for the first time, I naturally looked for my rings, and found all there except the bloodstone. Search was made for it through the whole house, but with no success; it was not to be found. I never thought for a moment that it had been stolen, for it is of little value; and this turquoise hoop, which had lain with it, would have been much more attractive to a thief. Years passed; and James was a sturdy boy of ten, when, some alterations being made in the house, the flooring of my bedroom was removed. Under one of the planks was found the skeleton of a mouse with my bloodstone ring round its neck. It had evidently ventured upon my toilet table in search of the oatmeal, had unwittingly pushed its head through the ring, and had returned to its hole to die—an unintentional thief strangled by its useless prize.—*Chamber's Journal.*

VETERAN STATESMEN.

The Paris *Figaro*, alluding to the opening of the French Chambers, reminds us that, as all the placeholders have gone out of office, the first sittings will be presided over by the oldest members, and there is a goodly number of veterans to the fore. The *doyen d'age*, or Father of the House, in the Senate, is M. Gaultbier de Rumilly, who can boast of 85 years. Next to him comes General Changarnier and M. Cremieux, who are both 83. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Vincent Raspail is the oldest member; on the 29th instant he will attain his 94th year. After him come M. Thiers, General Allard, and M. Thourel. What is there in public life that keeps a man going? M. Theirs, M. Crémieux, and General Changarnier cannot be accused of having neglected their duties; and in England we can point to numerous instances of longevity among our statesmen. Lord Brougham died at the age of 90; Lord Palmerston was 82; Mr. Gladstone has entered upon his 68th year without any apparent diminution of intellect; and Lord Beaconsfield is more than 71, and is still in harness. One would have thought that the arduous duties performed by a statesman would conduce to an early death; but the *popularis aura* seems to be a great restorative; the old politician feels the sluggish blood coursing more freely through his veins at the chance of a party fight in the House, as the old war horse champs his bit at the sound of the trumpet.—*Echo.*

AWKWARD FOR HIM!

One of the most harrowing stories ever heard of has just been brought to light. A fashionable lady went to the theatre this week, carrying an infant in her arms. On her return home she was so absorbed in meditation over a new bonnet she had noticed that she accidentally left her offspring asleep on the back seat of the hack. The driver, ignorant of the contents of his carriage, was immediately hailed by a prominent merchant who had unfortunately taken a little too much. The inebriated and aristocratic merchant weighed ever three hundred pounds, and he sat down in the carriage right on the—opposite side to the infant. This was lucky for the baby. As the vehicle rolled over the rough cobble stones awoke the little slumberer, and by the time the carriage arrived at the merchant's door it was screaming lustily. As he got out of the hack he hiccupped to the driver. "Shay, old feller, this your baby?" "No, sir, guess not," was the reply. "Then it's shmine, I shpose!" and the obfuscated man of business carried the infant into the house and hung it up on the hat rack. The latest news is that his wife is suing for a divorce, that he has been arrested by the baby's mother for kidnapping it, that the driver is backmailing him for not exposing the transaction, and that the unfortunate hero of this incident is lying dangerously ill with brain fever in the third storey of his once happy home.

A TIN WEDDING DAY.

A tin wedding day is the tenth anniversary of the happy day. "Cards" are sent out, made of tin, on which is printed a suitable inscription; and, by the way, for the benefit of all printers, this should be done with a rubber stereotype, because type-metal will indent the tin. The inscription gives the year of the marriage and the current year, and, leaving out of view the material, is much like any "at home" card. Each guest is expected to bring a present which must be partly or wholly of tin, and may be a tin drinking cup worth twopence, or a costly piece of lace in an old tin mustard box. Dealers in tin ware prepare articles, assimilated in shape to wearing apparel, laundry utensils, or furniture, utterly useless, of course, and only intended to cause merriment. Fancy a broad brimmed hat or a flat iron made of tin, or a writing desk made of the same material. At a tin wedding I recently attended, a guest brought a tin pail, filled with lemonade, and a silver ladle to serve the beverage. Another brought a fog horn, such as the fishing schooners use on the high seas, in thick weather, to give warning of their presence, and avoid collision with other vessels. Its note is an exceedingly low C—, so low that, after one solo on it, the hearer would be glad to see it so low in the sea that none would ever see it again. The tin wedding is an excellent occasion for the renewal of the kitchen tins, while it affords much merriment by the ludicrous offerings which are sometimes made. Like many other good things, it may be "run into the ground," or, as Dr. Johnson would say, become so vulgar and trite as to deserve the reprehension of all.—*An American Correspondent of Notes and Queries.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 13th March, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a	2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a	2.80
„ 40 „	„	3.80 a	3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	89.00 a	101.60
„ „ 28 a 32	„	100.00 a	115.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	112.00 a	124.00
„ Bombay		70.00 a	78.00
Chints	per piece	$1.70 a	1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.65 a	3.90
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.75 a	3.90
„ Damask Do.	„	5.80 a	5.90
English Drills, 30 yards	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ 14 lbs.	„	2.50 a	2.60
„ 15 lbs.	„	2.70 a	2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.60 a	1.65
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.70 a	1.75
„ 8½ lbs.	„	1.90 a	2.46
„ 9 lbs.	„	2.70 a	2.78
„ 10 lbs.	„	3.16 a	3.25
Grey T.Cloths, 24 yds & 32in. 6 lbs.	„	1.30 a	1.45
„ 24 „ & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.45 a	1.90
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.05 a	2.10
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.55 a	2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
„ Brown	„	0.64 a	0.65
„ Red	„	0.77 a	0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a	0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a	2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a	1.25
„ Figured 24 „	„	2.05 a	2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a	2.25
„ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a	2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a	0.19
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.21 a	0.23
Velveteens, Black	„	0.22 a	0.23
„ Gentian	„	0.28 a	0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a	2.10
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.30 a	2.45
„ 68 a 80 „	„	2.50 a	3.15
„ *800 „	„	3.50 a	3.65
„ 7,000 „	„	3.30 a	3.55
„ AA	„	1.70 a	1.75
„ EF	„	6.05 a	6.10
„ MH	„	4.75 a	4.90
„ KI	„	5.45 a	5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a	2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.50 a	2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a	2.90
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a	3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	4.40 a	3.50
„ 10 lbs.	„	5.20 a	5.30
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a	6.20
Camlets, 888	per piece	16.00 a	16.50
„ 88	„	17.50 a	18.00
„ 8	„	18.00 a	18.50
„ BBB	„	10.00 a	10.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a	18.50
„ LLL	„	16.00 a	16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a	3.00
„ Medium	„	1.03 a	1.30
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a	8.80
„ „ Assorted	„	8.80 a	8.90
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.00 a	9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a	8.70
„ H Scarlet	„	8.70 a	8.80
„ „ Assorted	„	8.75 a	8.80
Lustres, Figured	„	5.05 a	5.10
Lasting, DD	„	14.60 a	15.00
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a	5.80
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a	0.83

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a	3.10
„ Hoop	„	3.50 a	3.55
„ Bar	„	2.60 a	2.75
„ Wire	„	6.45 a	6.50
Lead	„	7.80 a	8.25
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a	7.60
„ Lead, LB	„	7.90 a	8.10
Quicksilver, English	„	63.00 a	—
„ American	„	63.50 a	—
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a	4.10
„ Swedish	„	5.20 a	5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a	26.00
Spelter	„	9.20 a	9.2
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a	20.50
„ Plates	per box	6.00 a	6.15

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	22.00 a	23.00
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.70 a	1.85
„ 2nd „	„	1.45 a	1.60
Bark, Siam	„	0.83 a	1.10
„ Camphor	„	15.30 a	15.40
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a	55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	11.00 a	11.50
„ „ Yellow	„	47.00 a	48.00
„ Hankow, White	„	55.80 a	56.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a	4,000
„ 2nd „	„	850 a	900
„ 3rd „	„	170 a	250
Brimstone	„	3.20 a	3.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	7.10 a	15.50
Camphor, packed	„	15.30 a	16.50
„ Baroos, clean	„	4,800 a	5,000
„ Refuse	„	2,800 a	3,200
Cardamons, Superior	„	145.00 a	150.00
„ Inferior	„	16.00 a	10.00
Cloves	„	29.00 a	31.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton		
„ English steam	„	9.50 a	10.50
„ Sydney	„	9.20 a	—
Coffee	per picul	22.30 a	24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	25.00 a	29.00
„ Rod, „	„	24.50 a	25.00
„ Nails	„	28.50 a	28.80
Cotton, Shanghai	„	15.50 a	16.10
„ Bombay	„	16.00 a	16.50
„ Shantung	„	15.00 a	16.00
„ Ningpo	„	15.50 a	16.00
„ Tientsin	„	10.00 a	16.50
„ Tungchow	„	15.50 a	16.00
„ Calcutta	„	13.50 a	14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	5.20 a	5.30
„ Siam	„	4.70 a	4.80
Cow's Hide	„	7.45 a	7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	24.00 a	25.00
„ „ without bones	„	13.00 a	14.50
„ Chanchow	„	27.80 a	28.60
Cutch	„	6.80 a	6.10
Dates, Black	„	Tls. 2.8.5 a	3.3.0
„ Red	„	2.7.5 a	2.9.0
Dried Lily Flowers	„	10.50 a	11.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	„	250 a	300
„ 7 a 8 „	„	200 a	220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.	„	1.35 a	1.10
„ American per barrel of 100lbs.	„	2.80 a	2.90
„ „ „ of 200lbs.	„	6.10 a	6.2
Fungus	„	23.80 a	29.00
Flints	„	0.50 a	0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	200.00 a	235.00
„ 2nd „	„	160.00 a	210.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	Tls. 13.0.0 a	14.5.0
„ Superior	„	Tls. 21.5.0 a	23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a	12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a	11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	38.00 a	45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.50 a	5.60
„ 2nd „	„	5.10 a	5.20
Mushrooms	„	55.00 a	62.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	11.00 a	12.50
„ „ „ middle	„	7.50 a	7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.10 a	8.20
Peas, White	„	2.60 a	2.65
„ Green	„	2.75 a	2.80
„ Black	„	2.50 a	2.55
„ Yellow	„	2.65 a	2.70
„ Green Beans	„	2.50 a	2.55
Pearl Barley	„	0.50 a	7.80
Potatoe Flour	„	Tls. 1.5.0 a	1.7.5
Putchuck	„	13.00 a	14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,600 a	3,000
„ „ Mother	„	2,000 a	2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a	2.50
„ „ „ 2	„	2.20 a	2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.82 a	1.85
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.69 a	1.71
„ Manila	„	2.35 a	2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a	1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a	1.74
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a	2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a	2.40
Saltpetre	„	5.65 a	5.75
Seaweed, Green	„	2.75 a	2.80
„ Cut	„	3.95 a	4.20
Sesamum, White	„	4.60 a	4.70
„ Black	„	3.00 a	3.04
Sharkfin	„	35.00 a	60.00
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a	29.00
„ California	„	11.50 a	12.00
Stockfish	„	5.00 a	6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—			
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a	5.20
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a	4.50
Pepper, White	„	15.40 a	15.60
„ Black	„	8.10 a	8.25
Betel Nut	„	3.70 a	3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	3.50 a	3.70
„ South Seas	„	13.00 a	14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a	2.00
„ Siam	„	2.25 a	2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	„	5.20 a	5.45
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a	5.00
„ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	—	—
„ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a	5.60
„ Candy	„	8.50 a	8.75
„ „ Foochow	„	8.90 a	9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	8.70 a	8.90
Walnuts	„	5.25 a	5.30
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.60 a	1.65
„ California	„	1.70 a	1.75
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 5.9.5.0 a	6.0.5.0
Pea „	„	5.6.0.0 a	5.6.5.0
Tea „	„	$0.25 a	9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.80 a	3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
A'toon Apcar	Mch. 7	Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Douglas	Mch. 10	Pitman	Brit. str	861	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Geelong	Mch. 12	G. Fraser	Brit. str	1261	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Glenlyon	Mch. 13	Wallace	Brit. str	1373	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hailoong	Mch. 13	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Mecca	Mch. 2	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee	Cooktown
Normanby	Mch. 9	Reddell	Brit. str	1000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Olympia	Mch. 11	G. Nagel	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Penedo	Mch. 10	J. Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
Penguin	Mch. 7	Cowell	Brit. str	1123	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Powan	—		Brit. str	1890	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Swatow	Mch. 12	Hutchison	Brit. str	530	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon
Travancore	Mch. 13	W. Barratt	Brit. str	1172	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
Zamboanga	Mch. 10	J. Binancia	Span. str	651	Ayon	Saigon

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Portland
Anazi	Mch. 4	James Hill	Brit. bk	463	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Anglo Saxon	Mch. 1	Harrington	Brit. bk	694	Meyer & Co	London
B. of Oregon	Feb. 9	Merriman	Amr. bk	1168	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Bua Caao	Jan. 26	Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Carpo	Feb. 2	Murphy	Brit. bk	1033	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Chingtoo	Mch. 2	Bakie	Brit. sch	304	Borneo Co. Limited	
Cocran	—	Vincent	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Edward James	Jan. 9	O'Brien	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland
E. von Beaulieu	Mch. 1	Schneider	Ger. bk	335	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Chefoo
Forward	Feb. 1	Vandervord	Brit. bk	750	Rozario & Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Feb. 22	J. Forbes	Amr. bk	470	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Helene	Mch. 7	Volgaardsen	Ger. bk	372	Wieler & Co	
Korsur	Feb. 12	L. C. Grove	Dan. bk	317	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lydia	Feb. 11	Youngson	Brit. bk	396	Butterfield & Swire	Tientsin
McNear	Jan. 31	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Mystic Bell	Feb. 27	Plumer	Amr. sh	755	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Orange Grove	Feb. 27	Longmuir	Brit. bk	385	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Takao
Panola	Mch. 12	Lunt	Amr. bk	597	Landstein & Co	
Rio Loge	Feb. 9	Mathews	Brit. bg	241	Olyphant & Co	N. Zealand
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
San Lorenzo	Mch. 10	Mc'dariaga	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	Manila
S. Nicholson	Feb. 8	Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Melchers & Co	Manila
Siamese Crown	Feb. 9	Sixtorph	Siam. bk	540	Tack Mee & Co	
S. Harry Parkes	Mch. 7	Chapman	Brit. sh	816	Melchers & Co	
S. of the Age	Jan. 10	Johnson	Brit. bk	347	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Star of China	Jan. 21	Blaker	Brit. sh	794	Meyer & Co	London
Sumatra	Oct. 21	Clough	Amr. sh	1071	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Syringa	Mch. 4	Partridge	Brit. sch	242	Melchers & Co	Takao
Tallochgorum	Mch. 1	Mason	Brit. sch	175	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Union	Feb. 8	M'chevarria	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
W. Minstrel	Feb. 27	Sivewright	Brit. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	Takao
Western Bell	Feb. 12	H. B. Fish	Amr. bk	1135	Rozario & Co	Manila
Wodan	Mch. 11	Meyer	Ger. bk	439	Wieler & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—		Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	En route to Y'hama
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Chinkiang
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Chas. Wilcox	En route to S'gapore
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. T. H. Royse	Kobe
Himalaya	troopship	—	—	Captain E. White	En route to S'gapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Hongkong
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain J. A. Poland	Singapore
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Hankow
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman,	Shanghai
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane [Bart	Amoy
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Nagasaki
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Chefoo
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Haitan Straits
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Foochow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Hongkong
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain B. W. Bax	En route to Nagasaki
Thistle	double sc. gun vl	4	120	Com. Pusey	Nagasaki
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Patino	Span. trans.	—	—	Don Juan Rapallo
Marquis de la Victoria	Span. trans.	—	—	Don J. Borrajo
Tejo	Port. gun-b.	400	—	Captain Amural
Tennessee	American fri.	2303	23	Captain Young

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin	—		Brit. str	89	Kwok Acheong	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albatros	Feb. 27	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	377	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Annie S. Hall	Feb. 25	Nelson	Amr. bk	455	D. Lapraik & Co	Tientsin
Formosa	Feb. 25	Schweer	Ger. sch	282	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
Onward	Feb. 27	Morton	Brit. sch	210	Wieler & Co	
St. Anne	Feb. 6	Juh	Fren. bg	287	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Signal	Feb. 9	Whitney	Amr. bk	498	Jardine, Matheson & Co	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amoy	Mch. 10	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Ashuelot	—	Matthews	American	g-b.		
An-ian ‡	—	Godsal	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	—	Robertson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fu-yew	Mch. 13	A. Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tsing-tsing ‡	—	Bessard	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 27th February, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Elliotts	Dec. 6	Patching	Brit. bk	285	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Batavia
Spark ‡	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sunbeam	Feb. 26	Brassey	Brit. str	270		Singapore

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 8th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alex. Newton	Mch. 5	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Ed. Vincent & Co	Channel
Godiffroy	Feb. 19	Thielemann	Ger. bk	513	Dircks & Co	
Haus	Feb. 19	Lemoult	Ger. bk	312	Dircks & Co	
Hilda	Feb. 12	Davey	Brit. bk	306	Dircks & Co	
J. Woodburn	Feb. 12	Dasborough	Brit. bk	290	E. Vincent & Co	
Paradies	Feb. 12	Thuro	Brit. bk	346	Dircks & Co	
W. G. Patton	Mch. 2	Connor	Amr. sch	518	Bradley & Co	Channel

AMOY.

In port on 7th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelaide	—	....	Ger. bk	204	H. A. Petersen & Co	Taiwanfoo
Assens	—	....	Dan. bk	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	Tientsin
Nicolaus	—	....	Ger. sch	157	Brown & Co	Taiwanfoo
Peter	—	....	Ger. bg	241	H. A. Petersen & Co	Samarang
Rubicon	—	....	Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	Swatow
W. G. Patton	—	....	Amr. sch	518	Tait & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 6th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Madagascar	Feb. 24	Spiesan	Ger. bk	289	Chinese	Newchwang
Wm. Manson	Jan. 27	King	Brit. bk	367	Order	

SHANGHAI

In port on 2nd March, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Aline	Feb. 27	Gubbert	Brit. bk	299	Russell & Co	
Capella	Mch. 1	Anderson	Swed. bk	279	Russell & Co	
Carmel th & Ida	Feb. 22	Ketels	Ger. bk	438	B. Telge	
Eaglet	Mch. 6	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	Morris & Co	
Haydn Brown	Mch. 1	Havener	Amr. bk	864	Russell & Co	
Inverness	Jan. 31	Courtney	Brit. bk	725	Adamson, Bell & Co	
J. R. Worcester	Feb. 22	Cowes	Brit. sh		Reid Evans & Co	
Joyce Phillips	Mch. 3	Wilkinson	Brit. bk	514	Heard & Co	
Julie Ritz	Feb. 28	Le Brun	Brit. bk	289	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
K. Flickinger	Feb. 28	Gilman	Amr. bk	472	Frazar & Co	
Maria	Feb. 26	Touchaurd	Fren. bk	379	Bryner & Beyfuss	
Mary Blair	Feb. 28	Riddle	Brit. bk	328	Heard & Co	
Minatitlan	Feb. 26	Edwards	Brit. bg	219	Morris & Co	
Novelty	Feb. 27	Collivei	Brit. bk	375	Frazar & Co	
Omba	Feb. 25	Thomson	Brit. sh	837	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	840	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Rita	Feb. 5	Fabie	Span. bk	550	J. J. Buchheister	
Union	Feb. 27	Barry	Brit. bk	555	Boyd & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 27th February, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alerta	Feb. 11	Talbot	Brit. sch	229	Chinese	
Almatia	Feb. 14	Blanchard	Amr. sch	387	Order	
A. W. Weston	Feb. 12	Winsor	Amr. bk	740	Messageries Maritimes	
Caroline	Oct. 14	Muller	Dan. sch		Captain	
Jupiter	Oct. 14	Hoffman	Ger. sch		Captain	
Jylland	Feb. 21	Lamb	Dan. bg	267	Chinese	
Lottie	Nov. 1	Johnson	Rus. sch	35	Captain	
Mary Jane	Feb. 13	Brinkmeier	Amr. sch	159	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Otto	Feb. 13	Adamson	Ger. bg	230	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Roving Sailor	Feb. 2	Bryant	Amr. sch	463	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Tartar	Feb. 13	Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Captain	

MANILA.

In port on 4th March, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Balbina	Feb. 3	....	Span. bk	501	Order	
Edith	Jan. 17	....	Amr. sh	1173	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Singora
Florea de Marie	Jan. 25	....	Span. bk	240	Order	
Gravina	Jan. 27	....	Span. bg	246	Order	
Ladoga	Feb. 14	....	Amr. sh	865	Order	
M. A. Wilson	Feb. 18	....	Brit. bk	397	Order	
Nueva Lautaro	Jan. 18	....	Span. bk	433	Inchausti & Co	Cadiz
Quickstep	Feb. 25	....	Amr. bk	236	Order	
Roodee	—	....	Brit. bk	1030	Inchausti & Co	
Star of the West	Feb. 1	....	Amr. sh	1191	Order	
Venedia	Feb. 2	....	Rus. sh	1073	Order	
V. de Rivadavia	Jan. 28	Camus	Span. bg	261	Order	

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.